PRICE, 6 ANNAS.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Places of interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, the Routes between the Principal Towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 40,008—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1893.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s
BORDEAUX WINES.

			Per Doz.
CHATEAU LAFITE,	after dinner	.....	41 12
Do. Larose	dinner	.....	29 4
St. JULIEN		.....	25 4
St. Estephe		.....	20 4
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Discount for Cash 5 per cent.
Cases of 2 doz. Pints Rs. 2 extra.
RETAIL AGENTS:—BEYNON & Co., Bombay.

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PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1893. Saturday.
† SIAM	3045	500	H. T. Weighell	11th Nov.
B.I. ROME	5545	1200	A. R. Daniell	18th "
† CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt R.N.R.	25th "
B.I. ORIENTAL	5045	1200	L. H. C. Moule	2nd Dec.
† SHANNON	4189	800	E. Crewe	9th "
B.I. CARTHAGE	5013	1000	M. de Horne	16th "
† SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. D. G. Worcester, R.N.R.	23rd "
B.I. PENINSULAR	5045	1200	A. C. Loggin	30th "
				1894.
† CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt, R.N.R.	6th January.
B.I. BALLAARAT	4748	900	T. S. Angus	13th "
† SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. D. G. Worcester, R.N.R.	20th "
B.I. SHANNON	4189	800	E. Crewe	27th "
† CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt, R.N.R.	3rd Feb.
B.I. ROME	5545	1200	A. R. Daniell	10th "

The Steamers marked B.I. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by these Steamers.

Single and return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. & O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. & O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on day of sailing, or on the afternoon of the previous day.

A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board, and only hand-packages will be received.

The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage correctly labelled with Port of destination.

Passage-tickets are issued to London *via* Japan and Vancouver.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo:—
15th Nov. 13th Dec.
29th Nov. 27th "

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.
For further particulars apply to
H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 9th October, 1893.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.
UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,119	750	1st Dec.
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,194	750	1st Jan., 94

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
MARIA VALERIE	G. Costanzo	4,235	350	9th Dec.
VINDOBONA	P. Mersa	4,351	350	9th Jan. 1894.

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

RETURN TICKETS.

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.
THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.
1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste the St. Gothard's, and other routes.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
GISELA	F. Kossovich	4,293	350	21st Nov.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. AGLAIA to Madras and Calcutta.
For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c, apply to
O. VON HOFFER,
Agent.
Season House, 80, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Nov. 9, 1893.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Capt.	Tons.	To sail About 1893.
ASIA	J. Laird	2,222	21st Nov.
ARMENIA	Geo. Read	3,305	9th Decr.
HISPANIA	S. Abrey	3,390	30th "
NUBIA	T. Knox	3,351	13th Jan. 1894.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.
The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about thirty hours.
Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First Class Passengers.
All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.
For Rates of Passage and further Particulars Apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, November 2, 1893.

COMPAGNIE DES

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on 11th November, 1893, at 3 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN in connection with the Australian Steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.
RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for four, six and twelve months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.
THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare from Marseilles to London.
A Steam Launch will leave the Apollo Bunder, at 1 P.M on the Day of SAILING to convey Passengers on Board the Steamer.
A. SIMEON, Agent,
Sirdar's Buildings, Hummum Street.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.
PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.
HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.
SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c. booked on terms of existing concessions.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.
HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.
LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE AND KATHIAWAR COAST.
S. S. "PACHUMBA," 1,168 tons, on the 15th November, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Maugrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.
S. S. "KOLA," 1,168 tons, on the 12th November, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.
S. S. "SIMLA," 1,460 tons, on the 11th November, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.
S. S. "CHINDWARA," 1,983 tons, on the 10th November, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR ADEN AND ZANZIBAR.
S. S. "PURULIA," 1,477 tons, on the 23rd November, calling at Aden, Mombassa, and Zanzibar, in the foregoing or any order.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 9th November, 1893. Agents.

KING, KING & CO.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge for Commission.
Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.
Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.
THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.
SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet al Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.
PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine insurance effected at the lowest rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.
KING, HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

STEAM.
CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.
BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning *viâ* Torres Straits, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

	Tons.	Date of leaving Calcutta.
A STEAMER	3,000	On or about the End of November.

For Freight, Passage, or other particulars apply to
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 3rd November, 1893. Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

OUR SIGHT
is of greater importance, and gives us more satisfaction, than all our other senses put together.
OUR EYES
ought, therefore, to be treated well.
KEMP & Co.'s
SPECTACLES AND EYEGLASSES
are scientifically made, and the sight carefully tested. When properly suited with spectacles, the wearer will be relieved of headaches, and the nervous system will experience a rest not hitherto obtained.
KEMP AND CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.

PAPARIDINE.
Prepared by KEMP & Co., Ld.
A Specific for Flatulency.
Peculiarly reliable remedy.
A boon to thousands.
Regulates the Liver.
Indigestion vanishes with its use.
Dyspepsia is no longer a terror.
Is Tonic as well as Curative.
Nothing better for Spleen.
Ensures prompt and easy digestion.
Testimonials received from all parts of India.
PRICE Rs. 2 per Bottle.
KEMP & Co., LD., BOMBAY,
FORT, CUMBALLA HILL, BYCULLA.

SWIFT AND FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
ESTATE AND FINANCIAL AGENTS.
RENTS AND DEBTS COLLECTED.
PROPERTIES BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
CHEMISTS, BY APPOINTMENT, TO
H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.
IMPORTERS OF DRUGS AND CHEMICALS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, MEDICINE CHESTS, ELECTRO-MEDICAL APPARATUS.
SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS AND APPLIANCES, VETERINARY MEDICINES AND INSTRUMENTS, SPECTACLES AND EYE-GLASSES.
BINOCULARS, TELESCOPES, AND OPERA GLASSES, SCIENTIFIC APPARATUS AND APPLIANCES, ELECTRICAL APPARATUS.
SOAPS AND TOILET REQUISITES,
PERFUMES,
CHEMICALS FOR PHOTOGRAPHY,
&c., &c., &c.
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

WHAT TO DRINK? WHY, NAPIER JOHNSTONE'S
"SQUARE-BOTTLE" WHISKY,
and you'll not regret it!!
"There's not a headache in a hogshead of it."—*Shakespeare.*
Send Cash along at once—Rs. 33-12-0,
and try a case.
CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
BOMBAY.
LOCAL RETAIL AGENTS:—BEYNON & CO., ESPLANADE ROAD.
To be obtained of our Agents in every Indian Station.

KÜPPER'S PILSENER
IS THE VERY BEST BREWED IN GERMANY,
IS ABSOLUTELY FREE FROM SEDIMENT,
IS THE VERY FINEST OF GERMAN BEER.
SOLE AGENTS:—
CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.
LOCAL RETAIL AGENTS:—BEYNON & CO.,
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

BAHADUR CIGARS!!
WHAT more acceptable CHRISTMAS or NEW YEAR'S PRESENT can be sent to Friends at Home than some of our Renowned
BAHADUR CIGARS.
On Receipt of Order we undertake to Deliver from our Duty paid Stock in London, any quantity that may be required, to any given Address in the United Kingdom *free of all charges* to the Receiver.
These Cigars are Well Seasoned, and Ready for immediate consumption.
To ensure Punctual Delivery all Orders should be received by us not Later than 30th inst., when they they will be Forwarded by the Homeward Mail of that date, in time for Delivery before Christmas.
SOLE PROPRIETORS AND MANUFACTURERS—
Mc DOWELL & CO.,
MADRAS.

DRESS SUITS—"A SPECIALITE."
HIGH CLASS MATERIALS.

A CHOICE & VARIED SELECTION IN ALL TEXTURES—	74-6—87-8.
	105-0—122-8.
WHITE DRESS VESTS	8-6—10-8.

HOAR & CO., THE HOUSE FOR "NEW GOODS." BOMBAY.

MADON, SONS & CO.
HAVE JUST ON HAND
'XMAS CARDS.
NEW YEAR CARDS.
'XMAS CARDS.
NEW YEAR CARDS.
The Selection is simply Tempting, being neat, tasteful, elegant and Novel in Designs and Wording.
CARDS IN PACKETS, BOOKLETS, TOY-BOOKS, &c.
23, Hummum St., OPPOSITE SIRDAR'S BUILDINGS, Fort, Bombay.

ANALYSES,
CHEMICAL
AND
MICROSCOPICAL,
FOR Governments, Native States, Railway and Mining Companies, Cotton and Spinning Mills, Shipping Agents and Private Firms. Surveys undertaken in all cases requiring Chemical and Technical Knowledge.
Enquiries Solicited, and Printed List of Fees forwarded on Application.
KEMP & COMPANY, Limited,
BOMBAY.

WILL FORMS OF DIFFERENT KINDS, Price 8 As. each. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

£5,000 WORTH OF GOODS to be Sold under English Retail Prices.
TO SECURE 20,000 NEW CUSTOMERS We have Imported a special purchase of £5,000 WORTH of goods, which will be sold at considerably Lower Rates than are charged for similar goods by the large ready-money Establishments in England.
The goods consist of Bentwood Chairs, Pongee Silks, Flannels, Sateen, Shawls, Gloves, Stockings Bed Sheets, Flannel Suits, Tennis Bats and Balls, Shikari Hats, Boots and Shoes, and are available at our Calcutta Establishment, our Rangoon and Luck now Branches, and from LAIDLAW & WHITE AWAY, Bombay.
Full particulars and Price List on application to any of these addresses,
WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO.

MANUFACTURING JEWELLERS.
PEARLS.
DIAMONDS, RUBIES,
EMERALDS, CAT'S EYES,
SAPPHIRES, TURQUOISES,
&c., &c., &c.,
DIAMOND AND GEM MERCHANTS.
MISSING STONES replaced in Ornaments, and all kinds of Jewellery Repairs undertaken.
All GEMS set on the PREMISES under the STRICTEST EUROPEAN SUPERVISION.
DESIGNS and ESTIMATES furnished for ANY DESCRIPTION of JEWELLERY, no matter how INTRICATE or ELABORATE.
Charges commensurate with High Class Workmanship.
MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

NEW GOODS!
NEW GOODS!!
THORPE AND CO.
WE have the pleasure to announce the arrival of the following HIGH CLASS GOODS. All the LATEST NOVELTIES. INSPECTION invited:—
TAILORING.
DRESS SUITINGS, TWEEDS, ETC.
SHIRTINGS.
OXFORD CAMBRIC, FLANNELS, &C.
SUN HATS AND HELMETS.
FELT HATS, STRAW HATS, &C.
SCARVES, TIES, BOWS,
BRACES, BELTS, &C.
COLLARS.
GLOVES, HOSIERY, MUFFLERS, &C.
EIDER-DOWN QUILTS.
RUGS, MAUDS, BLANKETS.
PILLOWS,
EIDER-DOWN, HORSE HAIR, FEATHER, &C.
TRUNK BAGS AND PORTMANTEAUS.
LADIES' DRESS BASKETS, &C.
DRESSING GOWNS.
ALL THE NEW TEXTURES.
THORPE AND CO.,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

OGDEN'S
SILVER VEIL
CIGARETTES
Are made by nice English Girls, not in the Slums of Cairo, and therefore retain their natural fragrance.
OGDEN'S
SILVER VEIL
CIGARETTES
Are made of unrivalled Tobacco, are covered with the finest and Purest Rice Paper, and smoke cool and dreamy! to the end.
PROCURABLE FROM ALL STORES THROUGHOUT INDIA.
THOMAS OGDEN, LIMITED, LIVERPOOL.
SOLE REPRESENTATIVE
MR. STANLEY OAKES.
13-2, GOVERNMENT PLACE,
CALCUTTA.
RETAIL of all respectable Dealers.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TIVOLI THEATRE.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.
LAST FIVE NIGHTS
of the most
Unique and Novel Entertainment that has ever visited India.
STEEN HUDSON
STEEN HUDSON
PARTY
PARTY
Indubitable Success of our New Programme.
Received last night with immense enthusiasm by a Crowded and fashionable audience,
INTRODUCING
Extraordinary Spiritualistic Manifestations,
Beautiful Music, Pathetic Ballads,
Funny Sayings, Grotesque Dances, Amusing Sketches and IMPERSONATIONS OF PECULIAR PEOPLE.
Admission Rs. 3, Rs. 2, and Re. 1. Box Plan at SOUNDY'S. Commence 9-15 p.m.
TRAVERS-VALE .....Representative.

NOTICE.—TO-MORROW, SATURDAY EVENING,
First appearance at the TIVOLI of the World's Greatest Phenomenon, the Original
GEORGIA MAGNET.
Performed exactly the same as that which created such a furore at the Alhambra Palace, London.
Also, by Universal request, Mr. HUDSON will introduce his Renowned
MINSTREL CIRCLE.
Mr. W. MAYERS and THOMAS HUDSON as Corner Men,
Assisted by a CIRCLE of BEAUTIFUL LADIES,
Elegantly Costumed.

TOWN HALL.

SATURDAY, 11TH NOVEMBER, 1893.
SPECIAL GRAND PHONOGRAPH RECITAL,
IN AID OF THE
BOMBAY SCOTTISH ORPHANAGE.
Voices from Distant Lands!!!
Musical Records from the best Players in the World.
Reserved Seats at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.
Begins at 9-30 p.m. Admission Rs. 3, 2 and 1.
For Opinions of the Press, see "Times of India," 6th November, 1893.

GAIETY THEATRE.

THE EVENT OF THE YEAR!
ON SATURDAY, 18TH NOVEMBER,
THE LONDON LYRIC COMPANY
Will open.
"MY UNCLE."
PROPRIETORS.....Messrs. F. BRETT HANDY and J. SAVILLE SMITH.
MANAGER.....Mr. SAVILLE SMITH.
PLAN at MITCHELL and Co., Medows St.
HARRY PYNE,
Business Manager.

FRAMJEE COWASJEE INSTITUTE.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.
THE BUFFALO MINSTRELS,
FROM ST. GEORGE'S HALL, MELBOURNE,
After a Successful Season in Calcutta,
WILL OPEN,
At the above Institute,
ON SATURDAY, 11TH NOVEMBER,
In all the Latest Novelties.
Every Member of the Company an Artist of Undoubted Reputation.
Doors Open at 8-30 P. M. Commence 9-15, Sharp.
PRICES: Rs. 3; Rs. 2; and Re. 1.
Box PLAN at MITCHELL and Co.
PROPRIETORS .....WILLIAMSON and DURIAH.
BUSINESS MANAGER.....W. NEWTON DOWNEND.

THE ANCHOR LINE S. S. "ASIA" has ARRIVED from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, and Discharges in the VICTORIA DOCK.
Consignees are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE, and TO TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without Delay.
Packages exceeding 30 Cwts. in weight will be landed on the Quay at the risk and expense of Consignees unless Boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay.
Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all Claims for Damage must be adjusted by the Steamer's Surveyor before the Goods are removed from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline all responsibilities in respect of Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse. All Claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be Entertained.
Captain CLARK will attend every morning to Survey Damages.
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.
Graham's Buildings: Bombay, 9th November, 1893.

NOTICE.
THE S. S. "ELTON" has ARRIVED from MIDDLESBRO and discharges in the Stream.
CONSIGNEES are REQUESTED to present their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS in Boats without delay, otherwise they will be discharged at the risk and expense of Consignees.
All claims must be presented before the sailing of the steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents,
Bombay, 9th November, 1893.

MRS. and MISS JOHNSTON offer a comfortable Home, with Education and Careful Training. Climate specially suited for CHILDREN from India. Indian references. RUSHVAILE, Skelmorlie, Scotland.

TOTTENHAM LAGER BEER
BREWERY.
The Tottenham Lager Beer obtained highest awards wherever exhibited.
BY ROYAL
WARRANT OF APPOINTMENT,
PURVEYORS OF LAGER BEER
TO HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN.
FRESH CONSIGNMENT TO HAND.
APPLY TO
CROFT, MODY & CO., BOMBAY,
SOLE AGENNS.

MESSRS. DENISON & Co.,
RETAIL AGENTS,
Hummum Street, Bombay.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.
VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.
Petition for Letters of Administration of the Property and Credits of HAJEE ABDOOLLA HAJEE AHMED, late of Bombay, Cutchee Memon Mahomedan Inhabitant, Deceased.
JAN MAHOMED HAJI AHMED, the Guardian and Next Friend of JOOSUB HAJI ABDOOLLA AHMED HAJI ABDOOLA, and EBRAHIM HAJI ABDOOLLA, the Minor Sons of the Deceased .....Petitioner.
ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed Deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.
Witness, SIR CHARLES SARGENT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 7th day of November, in the Year of Our Lord, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-three, and in the Fifty-seventh Year of Our Reign.
L. N. BANAJI, Acting Registrar.
The Seal of the High Court at Bombay.
W. LANE,
The 7th Day of November, 1893.
Messrs. BHAISHANKER & KANGA, Petitioner's Attorneys.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the Full Mail Despatch size, containing all the Information of the previous week carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c., Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage; English Subscription, Rs. 17 per year, including Postage.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

BONA-FIDE
GRAND SALE OF ENGLISH EARTHENWARE.
TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 11th instant, at 2 p. m., precisely, Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Medows Street, next to their Sale Room, to the highest bidder, without reserve, the following description of rich earthenware made by one of the best English manufacturers:—
On account and at the risk of the concerned per s. s. "Kestor."
H. D. 48-93—46 crates of earthenware.
Same consisting of—
13 crates, 1808 dozens soup, table, desert, cheese, and B and B plates.
11 do 390 ,, mugs and jugs.
3 do 280 ,, cups and saucers.
7 do 313 ,, curry dishes, soup tureens, jam pots, gravy and flat dishes, and drainers.
7 do consisting of various articles, such as toilet sets, bowls, tea and coffee pots, tea trays, flower pots, pie dishes, side and steak dishes, wall-plates, bedpans, &c.
Terms of Sale:—A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale, and lots should be cleared away, and balance money to be paid within 3 days.
SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co.
Bombay, November 10, 1893.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.
TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 11th Instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Middle Colaba, close to the Soldiers' Swimming Bath, the valuable and handsome black and teakwood substantial household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, a first rate full sized mahogany slate billiard table, with balls, cues, etc., a firstrate iron-framed cottage piano, by Rose and Co, hand-sewing machine, Hinks and Ditmar's lamps, real oil paintings, rich Persian carpets, rich table and wall ornaments, fancy chintz, tapestry and gold embroidered curtains, garden plants, etc., the property of Lieut H J Gill, proceeded to Europe.
Catalogues are published and the property is on view.
To be SOLD by Public Auction by Messrs CRAWFORD and Co, at their Rooms, on MONDAY next, the 13th instant, at 2 p.m.—
1 pair of strong well-matched bay walers, 15-3, 9 years old, without vice, quiet and steady in both double and single harness.
1 well-bred bay mare, 15 hands, 5 years old, a good hack.
These horses have come from up-country, and can be seen at the Stables of Mr Abdool Razack Kirtas, Ripon Road. They will be sold without reserve to the highest bidders. The pair will be sold singly, if desired.
WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.
On MONDAY, the 13th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white, and coloured piece-goods and the following:—
19 dozen Eau de Cologne and 18 dozen Eau de Lavand from Messrs Gelle and Freres.
12 cases "Factory" ticket best magenia colour.
16 ,, "Circus" ,, ,, ,,
A few table and hand-sewing machines, knife polish machine, concertinas, and drill buttons.
On account of the concerned—
7 cases, 350 reams foolscap, per s.s. Thisbe.
3 ,, 400 ,, foolscap, with water marks per s.s. Maria Valerie.
On account and at the risk of the defaulting indentor—
Kashboy Cadurbhoy—
F F
4295, 860-64-5 cases round tin spoons, ex s. s. Ehrenfels, & Co.
On account of those concerned, and at the risk of Abdool Cadur Abdool Hoosein—
10 cases of varnish and French polish.
85 kegs white zinc paint.
AT 2 P. M.
1 handsome strong-built victoria.
1 strong second-hand open carriage.
1 serviceable double-seated brougham.
1 second-hand dog-cart.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered,
CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, November 10, 1893.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.
THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 10th Instant, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will hold their Weekly Auction Sale, at their Rooms of a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, twist, &c.
12 cases fine Persian lawns.
1 ,, green cambrics
2 ,, white muls.
1 ,, bleached yarn.
1 ,, coloured book-muslin.
2 bales coloured blankets.
On account of the underwriters—
10 chests SWD green tea.
1426—3005 1 case SWD India-rubber balloons, ex s. s. Manilla,
MENESSE & Co.
Bombay, November 18, 1893.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.
TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 11th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods.
AT 1-30 P. M.
1 powerful bay Arab, 14-1, aged, goes in saddle and harness
1 strong-built dog-cart in good condition.
1 second-hand glass-fronted miniature brougham.
1 victoria with removeable coach box.
1 pair of well-matched chestnut Arabs; have been regularly driven.
1 handsome strong bay C. B. pony "Sobersides," 13-3, aged, a first-class pony across country, and good trapper.
On SUNDAY, the 12th instant, at 3 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Mr. Comer Jamal Vayani's Stable, Byculla, opposite the Byculla Club, by order of his Excellency the Turkish Consul, and on account and risk of an Arab dealer, named Sall Mahadi Karadi—
11 Arab horses and ponies; all from 3 to 4 years old and from 13 to 14-1½ high.
Also on account of the concerned—
3 Arab horses, 14-2 high, 6 years old.
The horses are on view.
BENNETT & Co.
Bombay, November 10, 1893.

BANKS.

THE BANK OF CHINA, JAPAN, AND THE STRAITS, LIMITED.

CAPITAL FULLY SUBSCRIBED... ... £2,000,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP £250,000
UNCALLED CAPITAL £1,750,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
WM. KESWICK, Esq., Chairman, (Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.)
ADOLF VON ANDRE, Esq. (Messrs. Andre Mendé & Co.)
EGBERT IVESON, Esq., (Messrs. Iveson & Co.)
DAVID McLEAN, Esq.
F. D. SASSOON, Esq., (late Messrs. David Sassoon, Sons, & Co.)
H. D. STEWART, Esq., (Messrs. Stewart, Thomson & Co.)
Head Office.....3, PRINCES STREET, E.C.
London Bankers.....THE CAPITAL & COUNTIES BANK, LD. / THE BRITISH LINEN COMPANY BANK.

FIXED DEPOSITS
Are received on the following terms:—
3 per Cent. per Annum for 3 Months.
3½ ,, ,, 4 ,,
4 ,, ,, 6 ,,
4½ ,, ,, 8 or 9 Months.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened on terms which may be ascertained on application.
A. F. SIMPSON, Agent.
Bombay Office: Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, December, 1892.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund.....$ 39,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*
London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.
LONDON COMMITTEE:
ALBERT DEACON, Esq., (of Messrs. E. & A. Deacon).
E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq., (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. KESWICK, Esq., (of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co.)
DAVID MACLEAN, Esq., 31, Lombard Street, E. C.
WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
EWEN CAMERON, Manager.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO.
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	TIENTSIN.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	YOKOHAMA.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	

BOMBAY AGENCY.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 Per Cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,50,000.
Money taken on Deposit for fixed Periods on terms to be learnt on application.
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.
G. H. TOWNSEND, Agent.
40, Church Gate Street, Bombay; and at 31, Dalhousie Square South, Calcutta.

PRICE CURRENT.—Published once a Week, contains Shipping, Arrivals, Departures, Exports, Imports, and other Commercial News.—Subscription Rs. 12 per year.

NOTICES.

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To-day's Issue of the *Bombay Gazette* is printed on J. D. & Co's Lion Brand Croxley Brown Label Printings.

BURMA STATE RAILWAY.
TENDERS FOR PETROLEUM OILS.
THE MANAGER of the Burma State Railway invites Tenders at his Office in Rangoon, up to Noon of MONDAY, the 13th of November next, for the Supply, for a period of 12 months, of PETROLEUM OILS, required for use in the Locomotive and Carriage Department, as follows:—
I. CARRIAGE AND WAGON AXLE OIL, about 30,000 Gallons, more or less as required; to be delivered at the rate of about 2,500 Gallons per Month, or at such other rate as may be required by due notice from time to time.
II. CYLINDER OIL, about 2,400 Gallons, more or less as required, to be delivered at the rate of about 200 Gallons per Month, or at such other rate as may be required by due notice from time to time.
III. ENGINE CLEANING OIL, about 3,600 Gallons, more or less as required, to be delivered at the rate of about 300 Gallons per Month, or at such other rate as may be required by due notice from time to time.
2. The Oils will have to be delivered to the Storekeeper of this Railway at the General Store Depot, Rangoon, commencing from the 1st of January, 1894, or such later date or dates as may be approved by the Manager on acceptance of Tenders.
3. Tenders must state the prices of Oils offered per Imperial Gallon in Indian Currency; their firing temperatures in degrees Fahrenheit, and their weights per Imperial gallon. Separate Tenders must be submitted for each kind of Oil. Each Tender must state where and by what manufacturers the Oil offered has been produced.
4. Each Tender must be preceded by a Sample of the Oil offered for supply, which Sample should be addressed to the Storekeeper, so as to reach him not later than the 10th of November next.
5. The Manager does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender, and reserves the right of dividing the order for each kind of Oil required equally between two or three Tenderers for the same.
By Order,
C. E. CARDEW,
Locomotive and Carriage Superintendent, Burma State Railway.
Insein, 18th October, 1893.

NEW GOODS.
ALL our VARIOUS DEPARTMENTS have now been most completely replenished with New Goods of the Latest Designs, making a most splendid selection.
BOLTON & CO.

INSURANCES.

Low Rates, Absolute Security, Unconditional Policies. Claims settled immediately on proof of death and title. No delays.
SUN LIFE ASSURANCE CO. OF INDIA, LIMITED.
THE ENDOWMENT SYSTEM IS UNSURPASSED.
EXAMPLE OF ENDOWMENT AND OPTIONS,
A CIVILIAN, age 27, can secure an ENDOWMENT for Rs. 5,000 with PROFITS payable at death, or in fifteen years' time, when it will amount, with Bonuses, to Rs. 6,500, against which he will only have paid Rs. 5,831, and was protected from the first payment of premium to the extent of Rs. 5,000.
OPTIONS.—Instead of taking the Rs. 6,500 in Cash he may have a Pension of Rs. 415-7-4 a year for life.
Or (if in good health) obtain a PAID-UP POLICY for Rs. 11,085-12-0, with PROFITS payable at death.
Premium limited to 15 years' Payments.
Yearly Premium, Rs. 388-12; or Half-yearly, Rs. 194-6; or Quarterly Rs. 97-3.
These valuable Endowment Policies are under the SUN LIFE GUARANTEED PROPORTION SYSTEM, and no Loss can occur in the event of a Policy lapsing after 2 or 3 years.
Thus, under a Ten Payment Assurance for Rs. 10,000, at the end of *two years* the Assurer would be entitled to receive a *Paid-up Policy* for Rs. 2,000, with Profits, or without, according to the original Contract.
Proposal Forms and Information readily supplied
By ALDRIDGE SALMON & CO., LD.,
Chief Agents, Bombay.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.
INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.
HEAD OFFICE: ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.
Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.
THE Association provides Security for the Intromissions and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.
For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A., Secretary.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.
FIRE, LIFE, ANNUITY.
FUNDS .....£10,695,969.
REVENUE .....£ 2,650,872.
NEW LIFE BUSINESS DURING 1891, £1,936,495.
RATES LOW. CONDITIONS LIBERAL.
FIRST CLASS NATIVE LIVES accepted on the same terms as Europeans Resident in India.
Further Concessions to Policy-Holders.
For further Particulars, apply to
EWART LATHAM & Co.,
FLEMING SHAW & Co., Agents.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
(ESTABLISHED 1862.)
CAPITAL FULLY SUBSCRIBED ... £2,127,500.
RESERVE FUNDS .....£ 676,355.
NET INCOME FOR 1892 .....£ 927,584.
THE above named influential British Fire Office is open to grant INSURANCES on Mills and all other classes of Risks at LOWEST CURRENT RATES.
ABSOLUTE SECURITY.
Claims Paid during the last Ten Years
Amount to .....£3,591,798.
BOMBAY BRANCH OFFICE:
57, ESPLANADE ROAD
(Oriental Bank Buildings).
W. R. RAE, Resident Secretary.
AGENTS WANTED, in Up-country Stations. Liberal Terms of Commission.

CAPS!
LATEST SHAPES.
FULL FRONTS, BAG TOPS,
LINED SILK.
FANCY CHECK TWEEDS.
COLOURED VELVET CORDS.
BROWN BUCKSKIN.
BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.

PILSENER BEER.
KAISER BREWERY.
BECK & CO., BREMEN ("KEY" MARK).
THE LIGHTEST, PUREST, AND MOST WHOLESOME IN THE MARKET.
First Prize, Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition, 1876.
Highest Diploma and Silver Medal, Calcutta, 1883-84.
In Excellent Condition. Fresh Supplies always available.
Rs. 22 per case of 4 dozen Quarts. Rs. 31 per case of 8 dozen Pints.
N.B.—Please see that the words "KAISER BREWERY, BECK & Co." are on the Labels without which none are from this Celebrated Brewery.
OLDEMEYER & HADENFELDT, CALCUTTA,
GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL AND BOMBAY PRESIDENCIES AND UPPER INDIA
GLADE & CO., BOMBAY,
AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.
TO BE HAD ALSO AT
MESSRS. TREACHER & CO., LD.,
AND
DHUNJEEBHOY COWASJEE OOMRIGAR.
ABDUL REHMAN STREET.
Up-Country Orders must be accompanied by Remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.
Special Terms granted to Clubs and Messes and Discount to the Trade.

BANKS.

THE IMPERIAL BANK OF PERSIA,
(INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1889.)
CAPITAL FULLY PAID-UP.....£1,000,000
(With power to increase) to £4,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS £100,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £1,000,000
BOARD OF DIRECTORS:—
WM. KESWICK, Esq., Chairman, (Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.)
H. COKE, Esq., (Messrs. David Sassoon & Co.)
GEOFFREY GLYN, Esq., (Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.
SIR LEPEL GRIFFIN, K.C.S.I.
LIEUT.-GEN. THOMAS E. GORDON, C.B., C.S.I.
A. P. H. HOTZ, Esq., (Messrs. J. C. P. Hotz & Son.)
DAVID McLEAN, Esq.
BARON GEORGE DE REUTER.
EDWARD SASSOON, Esq., (Messrs. David Sassoon & Co.)
H. D. STEWART, Esq., (Messrs. Stewart, Thomson & Co.)
London Office.....14, AUSTIN FRIARS, E.C.
Chief Office in Persia.....TEHERAN.
Branches at .....BUSHIRE, ISFAHAN, MESHED, SHIRAZ, AND TABRIZ.
Agencies at.....BAGDAD, BOMBAY, BUSREH, AND CALCUTTA.
London Bankers .....MESSRS. GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE & Co.

FIXED DEPOSITS
Are received at 4½ per cent. per annum for twelve months. Terms for longer periods can be ascertained on application.
A. F. SIMPSON, Agent.
Bombay Office: Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, Dec. 1892.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.
RESERVE FUND—£250,000.
HEAD OFFICE:
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.
BOMBAY AGENCY.
INTEREST ALLOWED
On CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances up to Rs. 1,00,000.
On FIXED DEPOSITS for
12 months at 4 per cent. per annum.
6 ,, ,, 3 ,, ,,
3 ,, ,, 2 ,, ,,
All Letters should be addressed, and Remittances made Payable to THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.
JOHN STIVEN, Agent.

NATIONAL BANK of INDIA, LIMITED.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£ 1,000,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL .....£ 500,000.
RESERVE FUND .....£ 100,000.
HEAD OFFICE:
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.
BRANCHES:
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KARACHI, DELHI, RANGOON, TUTICORIN, KANDY AND MANDALAY.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances when the sum at credit exceeds Rs. 1,000.
When the accrued interest for Six Months does not amount to Rs. 10, no interest is allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 Months at 4 Per Cent Per Annum.
For Shorter Periods at Rates to be learned on Application.
BILLS of EXCHANGE payable in the Principal Cities of Europe, India, and Australia, purchased or collected.
DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day on the Bank's Head Office and Branches, also on Provincial Towns in Great Britain, on Paris and on the Chief Towns in Australia and New Zealand; and, when required, the Bank will forward the First of Exchange to the payees, free of charge. Remittances may also be sent by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due
H. CHALMERS, Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,125,000
HEAD OFFICE:
65, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E. C.
BRANCHES:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY
GALLE, PENANG, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA,
HONGKONG, & SHANGHAI.
THE BANK receives FIXED DEPOSITS for one year at 4½ per cent. interest, and CURRENT DEPOSITS on TERMS which may be learned on Application.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
P. KENNEDY, Manager.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.
PARIS, 14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON, 52, Threadneedle St., E.C.
CAPITAL FCS. 75,000,000 (£3,000,000).
BRANCHES:—Lyons, Marseilles, Bordeaux, Havre, Nantes, Bombay, Calcutta, Shanghai, Hongkong, Melbourne, Sydney, San Francisco, Chicago, Tamatave, and Tananarive.
LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
Current Accounts are kept and interest allowed at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances above Rs. 5,000.
Deposit Accounts are opened for fix Periods at rates to be obtained on application.
Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the Chief Commercial Towns of the World.
Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper and other Stocks cashed for Customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.
P. RENAULT, Acting Manager.
Bombay, Rampart Row, 18.

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK (LIMITED).
ESTABLISHED AT MADRAS A.D. 1885.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, RUPEES TEN LAKHS
CAPITAL CALLED UP.....Rs. 6,30,000
CAPITAL IN RESERVE .....Rs. 3,70,000
ACCUMULATED RESERVES.....Rs. 6,26,978
BRANCHES:
BOMBAY AND RAWAL-PINDEE.
BANKERS and AGENTS throughout INDIA, BURMA, CEYLON and in LONDON, EDINBURGH, DUBLIN.
FIXED DEPOSITS—12 months 5 per cent. per annum.
PRUDENTIAL FUND—Terms may be ascertained on application.
STERLING DEPOSITS—4 % p.a. on monies awaiting remittal.
CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle and CHEQUES on BOMBAY, CALCUTTA or MADRAS received at par for Deposit Accounts.
RECEIPTS issued when desired to EITHER or SURVIVOR.
FLOATING ACCOUNTS—2 % p.a. on balances over Rs. 250 and not exceeding Rs. 10,000.
PROMISSORY NOTES and BILLS discounted and CASH CREDITS & LOANS granted upon IMMOVEABLE, MOVEABLE, and PERSONAL PROPERTY possessing a Market value.
DRAFTS issued and WIRE TRANSFERS effected.
GOVERNMENT PAPER—SHARES, bought and sold.
PAY, PENSIONS, INTERESTS, DIVIDENDS collected.
FIRE and LIFE INSURANCES arranged.
SECURITIES received for SAFE-KEEPING, liability accepted.
BANKING and MONEY AGENCY of every description conducted.
Full information and Rules furnished on application.
(By order of the Board)
P. A. CHURCHWARD, Offg. Manager.
Bombay, July 17, 1893.

CONTAMINATIONS
of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvys, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the *cause* from the blood and bones. To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS
warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors: THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England.

"KEATING'S POWDER."
"KEATING'S POWDER."
"KEATING'S POWDER."
"KEATING'S POWDER."
This Powder, so celebrated, is utterly unrivalled in destroying BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES and all Insects (whilst perfectly harmless to all animal life.) All woolens and furs should be well sprinkled with the Powder before placing away. It is invaluable to take to the Seaside. To avoid disappointment insist upon having "Keating's Powder." No other Powder is effectual.
KILLS { BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, MOSQUITOES.
Unrivalled in destroying FLEAS, BUGS, COCKROACHES, BEETLES, MOTHS in FURS, and every other species of insect. Sportsmen will find this invaluable for destroying fleas in the dogs, as also ladies for their pet dogs.
The PUBLIC are CAUTIONED that packages of the genuine powder bear the autograph of THOMAS KEATING, Sold in Tins and Bottles only
"KEATING'S WORM TABLETS."
"KEATING'S WORM TABLETS."
"KEATING'S WORM TABLETS."
A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles, by all Druggists.
Proprietor, THOMAS KEATING, London.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

GENUINE AND PURE WINES.
Selected and Shipped by BLANDY BROS. & Co., of London
MADEIRAS—From the Celebrated "Blandy" Stock.
PORTS—From Hooper Bros., Oporto.
SHERRIES—From Manuel Gazielu E. Yriarte, Cadiz.
CHAMPAGNES—From Henriot and Co., Reims.
CLARETS—From Le Fils D'A Leon Aine, Bordeaux.
HOCKS—From Meyer & Coblenz, Lingen-am-Rhein.
WHISKIES, SCO.—From Pattison, Elder & Co., Leith.
WHISKIES, SCO—From Ross and Cameron, Inverness.
DETAILED LIST OF PRICES & TERMS FROM
R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., SOLE AGENTS,
11, FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.
HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs 5. Horses standing at Livery on Commission Sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper; Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-Country Commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the Yard. Single, Rs. 15; Double, Rs. 30. The Horse-Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every Class of Shoeing is done.

J. NEUBERG,
MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.
NEW SHIPMENT OF
REAL HAVANNAH CIGARS
JUST RECEIVED.
THE attention of Connoisseurs in this SPECIALITE is respectfully invited to the following
SELECT BRANDS:—

		Rs. a.
LA HOJA, Trabucos .....per box of	50	5 0
L'AMISTAD, Regalias..... ,,	50	7 0
DONA ANNA, Imperiales..... ,,	50	15 0
LA LEGITIMIDAD, Fig Select ,,	50	15 0
BOCK'S AGUILA D'ORO, Reg Finos ..... ,,	50	18 0
Do. do. Marceliina ... ,,	50	18 0
Do. do. Delirios ..... ,,	25	10 0
VILLAR Y VILLAR, Reg. Reina. ,,	100	36 0
LA CAROLINA, Bouq. Carolina.. ,,	25	14 0
LA FLOR DE MORALES, Del.... ,,	25	15 0

FLOR DE JAVAS.
Not to be confounded with so-called JAVAS obtaining elsewhere. These are the ONLY ORIGINAL BRAND,
FREE DRAUGHT,
SPLENDID CONDITION,
PUREST TOBACCO.
ROYALS .....Rs. 4 0 per 100
TRABUCOS..... ,, 3 12 ,,
COQUETAS..... ,, 3 8 ,,
TRICHINOPOLIES.
Fresh Stocks just opened out, of the very Finest Tobaccos procurable. A single trial will more than prove the assertion.
CIGARS and CHEROOTS
of all the leading Brands.
J. NEUBERG,
MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

SECOND-HAND
PIANOFORTES,
Warranted Sound and in Perfect Condition,
Are FOR SALE at
THE BOMBAY PIANOFORTE DEPOT,
43, ESPLANADE ROAD & 1, ASH LANE.
For CASH or on the HIRE Purchase System.

		Rs.
I.	Ebonized Grand, by Broadwood	280
II.	Do. do. do.	380
III.	Rosewood Sympathetic Square	475
IV.	American Walnut Sympathetic Square, by Schledmayer and Soehne.....	540
V.	Walnut Cottage Transposing Piano	500
VI.	Ebonized Cottage Piano	400

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE
BOMBAY GAZETTE.
The rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows:—
To SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY.—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrears.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 55
Half-yearly	,, 25	Half-yearly	,, 28
Quarterly	,, 13	Quarterly	,, 15
Monthly	,, 5	Monthly	,, 6

To SUBSCRIBERS—UP-COUNTRY.

In Advance.		*In Arrears.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	,, 29	Half-yearly	,, 32
Quarterly	,, 15	Quarterly	,, 18
Monthly	,, 6	Monthly	,, 6-8

These Up-Country Rates include Postage Rates.
SINGLE COPY ..... As. 4.
Price for Back Numbers varies, according to lapse of time, between As. 8 and Rs. 2.
TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS:—
Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5
Second do.	,, 2-8
Third do.	,, 0

Fourth and succeeding insertions ..... As. 2 per line but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.
All advertisements are charged according

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.
Municipal Standing Committee, 3 p.m.
The Steen-Hudson Company, Tivoli Theatre, 9 p.m.
Music at the Esplanade Bandstand, 6 p.m.
Music at the Yacht Club, 6 p.m.

POLO.—There will be no game to-day.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Hooseinee entered, and the s. s. Satrunji left the dock yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s. s. Rohilla and Asia entered the dock yesterday, and the s. s. Bombay left it on Wednesday, and the s. s. Scindia and Marquis Bacquehem yesterday.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Singapore and Hong Kong direct, per extra s. s. Giava, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 5 p.m., to-day.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Karachi and Sind, per extra s. s. La Seyne, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 1 p.m., to-morrow.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Karachi, Sind, and Cutch Mandvi, per extra s. s. Simla, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 8 a.m., to-morrow.

THE BUFFALO MINSTRELS.—As announced in our advertisement columns, the Buffalo Minstrels, of St. George's Hall, Melbourne, will open at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute, to-morrow.

GRANT COLLEGE MEDICAL SOCIETY.—The adjourned special meeting of the profession will be held in the Library Room of the Grant Medical College, to-morrow, at 4 p.m., for the purpose of discussing the question of "Fever as a whole."

LETTING OFF FIRE-WORKS IN PUBLIC PLACES.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Lalji Ramji, and twenty-one other Hindus, were charged before Mr. Dustoor, with letting off fire-works in public places. The accused, having admitted the offence were sentenced to pay a fine of eight annas each.

ROBBING A CHILD.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Grey, charged Mahadeo Satwa with stealing a silver chain, valued at Rs. 5-12, from the person of a child, aged two years, playing near the Adamji Peerbhoy Market. After recording the evidence, his Worship convicted the accused and sentenced him to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.—The Reverend Theodore E. Dowling, Domestic Chaplain to the Anglican Bishop in Jerusalem and the East, will Preach in the Cathedral, on Sunday evening, November 12, Evensong at 6 o'clock. Offertories morning and evening in aid of the Bishop of Jerusalem's Fund for Mission Work in "Bible Lands." A lecture will be given by Mr. Dowling in the Cathedral Boys' School on Monday, the 13th instant, at 5-30 p.m., on "Daily Life in Palestine."

A. I. E. SOCIETY.—It has been arranged that the evening services in St. Andrew's Church, Fort, on Sunday next, will be conducted by the Rev. I. F. Row, the agent of the Anglo-Indian-Evangelization Society, of which he is one of the senior ministers. He will then preach the annual sermon on behalf of the funds of the Society, which is doing an important work among the scattered European and Eurasian populations in India, not usually, or even often, reached by any other ministers of religion.

MUSIC AT THE ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.—The Band of the Marine Battalion will play the following programme at the Esplanade Bandstand this evening, at 6 p.m. :—

Overture	Die Irfahrt um's Gluck	Suppe.
Quadrille	La Mascotte	O. Metra.
Gavotte	Stephanie	Czibulka.
Valse	Gypsies	A. G. Crowe.
Selection	La Cigale	E. Audran and Ivan Caryll.
Polka	Tout A La Joie	Fahrbach.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Col. F. Ryley and Officers, the Band of the 1st Loyal North Lancashire Regiment will perform the following programme at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club this evening, at six o'clock :—

Overture	Macbeth	Hatton.
Fantasia	Scotland's Pride	Arr. C. Godfrey.
Valse	Katrina	May Oetlere.
Menuet		Boccherini.
Fantasia	Auf den Alpen	Herfurth.
Galop	Wil der Wind	Faust.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

NOVELTY THEATRE.—During these Dewali festivities the Novelty Theatre has received immense patronage at the hands of the Parsi and Hindu communities. The theatre and its frontage are lit up each evening with electric light, set up by Mr. Cowasjee Framjee Lanteen and Mr. Jehangir Nowrojee Belhomjee, the machine being supplied by Mr. Goverdhandas Khatao Makanjee, agent of the United Spinning and Weaving Company. The play to-night is "Gopichand," a drama which has had a considerable run at this theatre. On Wednesday next, a special performance under the patronage of Mr. and Mrs. Vincent, will be given, the play selected being "iSangin Bakavli." The electric light will be utilized.

AN UNTRUSTWORTHY SERVANT.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Constable Good, placed Shaik Ismail Shaik Mira, aged forty years, formerly a havildar in the 4th Bombay Rifles, and lately a servant in the employ of a Jew, named Mascint Hearsch, a bakery-keeper, at Falkland Road, before Mr. P. H. Dustoor, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, on a charge of criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 18-10-3, belonging to his master, Mascint Hearsch. On Monday last, the complainant gave the accused four bills to collect outstandings. The accused, after recovering the amount of the bills, quietly went home, and spent Rs. 6 in drink. When the accused did not turn up on the following morning, the complainant's suspicions were aroused. He made inquiries and arrested the accused at his residence the worse for liquor. However, on searching his person Rs. 12 were found with him. The accused, in admitting the offence, urged that he promised to return the money to the complainant on receiving his pension. The Magistrate, in convicting the accused, remarked that it was a very serious offence, but taking into consideration his previous good character, he would only sentence him to fifteen days' rigorous imprisonment.

RATANSI MULJI CHARITABLE DISPENSARY, FORT.—During the last Hindu month of Asho, ending on 8th November, 1893, the number of Hindu patients that were treated in this dispensary was 3,067 ; among them the number of new admissions was 517, classified as stated below :—

Castes.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Bhattias	33	5	25	63
Vanias	61	14	33	108
Brahmins	54	9	17	80
Lohanas	14	3	3	20
Other Castes	154	26	66	246
Total	316	57	144	517

The average daily attendance was 102. The honorary secretary begs to acknowledge with thanks the following sums received in aid of the fund of this dispensary. Previously acknowledged, Rs. 4,562 ; from Sheth Ratansi Mulji, Rs. 251—total, Rs. 4,813.

THE ceremony of laying the foundation-stone of the ward which is to be called the Maharaja Ranbir Singh Memorial Ward was performed by Colonel D. W. K. Barr, the Resident in Kashmir at the Srinagar State Hospital on Monday, the 30th October. The entrance to the State Hospital was decorated with a triumphal arch with suitable inscriptions, and within was a canopy where a large assembly of European ladies and gentlemen and native, civil and military officials and raises had gathered to witness the ceremony. The meeting opened with remarks from Mr. Mitra. Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Deane then rose and said that he much wished that the Maharaja was present on this occasion, but he hoped that His Highness would be present at the opening ceremony of the ward next year. He dwelt on the necessity of accommodation for the sick in the hospital and enumerated the good works that were taken in hand by the State this year, *viz.*, starting a vaccination department, arrangements for opening water-works construction of roads, and last, but not the least the building of this ward, the want of which was so keenly felt. He then requested Colonel Barr to lay the foundation-stone. The Resident then laid the stone, on which the following inscription is beautifully engraved :—"In memory of H. H. Maharaja Ranbir Singh, G.C.S.I. This stone was laid on the 30th October, 1893, by Lieutenant-Colonel D. W. K. Barr, Resident in Kashmir, on behalf of Maharaja Partap Singh, G. C. S. I." After the Resident declared the foundation-stone laid he made a short speech.

CASE UNDER THE FOREIGN JURISDICTION AND EXTRADITION ACT.

A CORRESPONDENT writes :—Fejkhan Mahomedkhan, a camel merchant of Ahmedabad, who was surrendered to the Baroda State for trial, under the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act, on a charge of theft, was, after a patient hearing, discharged by Khan Saheb Merwanji Edulji, First Class Magistrate of Baroda, on the 4th instant. Rao Saheb Ramchandra Gokhale, with two other pleaders of the local bar, appeared for the prosecution ; and Mr. K. N. Wadia, Assistant Public Prosecutor, Ahmedabad, defended the said accused person. A woman, named Nurbibi *alias* Hamirbibi, another accused person in the case, was not defended by counsel.

The facts, as stated by the prosecution were, that the accused, Fejkhan Mahomedkhan, who was Nurbibi's husband, divorced her about three years ago in consideration of the sum of Rs. 1,000 paid to him by the complainant, Sirdar Yeshwantrao Maharaj, of Baroda, a son of one of the Gaekwars, and a Mahomedan by religion ; and that the Sirdar thereupon married Nurbibi by *nika* ; but that Fejkhan used sometimes to visit her at the complainant's house in Baroda. That on the tenth day of the *Mohorrum*, Nurbibi went away with Fejkhan very early in the morning to Ahmedabad, taking with her gold and silver ornaments and wearing apparel, of the aggregate value of six or seven thousand rupees, belonging to the complainant. That the complainant's *karbhari*, Haripunth, and another servant thereupon proceeded to Ahmedabad with a *Nayab-Foujdar* and some men of the Baroda Police, and arrested both the accused persons from the house of the said Fejkhan in Ahmedabad, with a portion of the stolen property. The defence, on the other hand, alleged that the real facts were that Nurbibi went away to Baroda about three years ago without her husband's knowledge and consent, and carried with her clothes and ornaments belonging to him and lived with the said Sirdar in Baroda. The defence produced a copy of the complaint lodged by Fejkhan against his wife before the City Magistrate of Ahmedabad soon after her desertion of her husband, and contended that this document, which was dated October, 1890, distinctly showed that the allegation about the divorce and the payment of Rs. 1,000 was untrue. The defence further alleged that it was now the Sirdar's intention to marry Nurbibi, and that the present proceedings were filed in order to compel the poor husband, by hook or crook, to divorce his wife. That Nurbibi, who was acting in collusion with the said Haripunth, went with him to her husband's house in Ahmedabad with some clothes and a carpet bag given to her by Haripanth, who followed her soon after with the police and caused her and Fejkhan to be arrested and detained in custody on charges of theft and receiving stolen property, respectively. That about a month and a-half after his arrest accused Fejkhan was released on bail by Mr. Gilmour McCorkell, Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad, and that since then he had been at large on bail until he was again arrested and brought to Baroda by virtus of the Extradition warrant.

After the conclusion of the case for the prosecution, Mr. Yeshwantrao, pleader, addressed the court at some length, and tried to show that a strong *prima facie* case had been made out to warrant the framing of charges against both the accused persons.

Mr. K. N. Wadia, for the defence, characterized the prosecution as a silly and clumsy fabrication. He pointed out that for nearly one week after the alleged theft no written complaint was lodged and no list of property alleged to have been stolen was furnished to the police ; that the eye-witnesses, so called, of the crime, were the servants and dependents of the Sirdar, and that no neighbour or passer-by or other disinterested and independent witness had been cited or examined ; that the complainant, Yeshwantrao, had ventured to persist in his refusal to attend the court, and had thereby deprived the defence of the right of cross-examination. It was alleged that the silver *hooka* before the court was presented to the complainant by the widow of another Mahomedan Sirdar on the *zaarat*, the third day ceremony of her husband's death, but Mr. Wadia contended, on the authority of passages which he quoted from the *Quanine Islam* and other works on the manners and customs of the Mahomedans, that things given away on the third day after a person's death were considered as alms distributed for the good of the soul of the deceased ; that only *fakirs* or beggars and *sayids* would receive such things ; and that it was scarcely in accordance with experience that Sirdar Yeshwantrao Gaekwar would condescend or consent to demean himself or to reduce himself to the position of a *fakir* by accepting such a present on such a day. That it was, therefore, not proved that the complainant was the owner of the silver *hooka*, but, on the other hand, it was quite possible that it really belonged to Nurbibi, who alleged to have purchased it in Junagadh. That the witnesses about the alleged second marriage of Nurbibi, and the payment of Rs. 1,000 failed utterly and miserably in cross-examination, and one of them, Abdool Latif, who said he is a *hakim* (doctor), but who (says accused No. 1) is a barber, states that he was present when the *nika* ceremony was performed, but is unable to say what kind of *nika* it was ; that is to say, whether it was *mutta* or some other kind of *nika*. That it was admitted by Haripunth and the other servants of the complainant in cross-examination, that after they learnt that a theft had been committed they accompanied the complainant's *tajia* to the place of immersion, and remained there until 5 p.m., and did not on that day give even oral information to the police ; that it was alleged that oral information was given to the police the day after the last day of the *Mohorrum*, but it has been admitted, in the same breath, that the said information was not reduced to writing according to Section 154 of the Code of Criminal Procedure ; that the police have never visited the scene of the offence, or made a *punchatnama* of any sort or kind, and that it does not appear that any report under Section 157 of the Code of Criminal Procedure was forwarded to the Magistrate empowered to take cognizance of such offence upon a police report. Mr. Wadia lastly contended that the proofs adduced by the prosecution consisted of isolated pieces of evidence, and urged on the authority of Taylor on Evidence, and other works that the uncorroborated testimony of single witnesses especially when they testify to serious crimes, such as rape, theft, &c., or are known to have an interest in the result, have ever been regarded with merited distrust, and are now, in practice, generally deemed insufficient to warrant a conviction.

The court took time to consider its decision ; and ultimately decided to discharge Mr. Wadia's client, and to commit Nurbibi *alias* Hamirbibi to the Court of Sessions for trial. It was further ordered that a pair of silver anklets and about Rs. 75 in cash, which were falsely alleged to be a portion of the stolen property, really belonged to accused Fejkhan, and that the said property should, therefore, be returned to him.

The trial, which lasted nearly a fortnight, excited considerable interest, and crowds of Hindus and Mahomedans daily thronged the court to witness the proceedings.

BOMBAY RIFLE CLUB.

THE popular competition for the "Bunder Challenge Cup" took place at Coorla, yesterday, and proved most successful.

There were a good turn-out of members, and as is usual for this cup some excellent scores were made, the winner being Corporal G. F. Lund, B. V. R., with a thoroughly well compiled 71. There were also four ties of 68, viz :—Lieut. F. W. English, B. V. R. ; Gunnery Instructor J. Bedford, Royal Navy Volunteers ; A. J. Herbert, G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers ; and Lieut. T. M. English, B. V. R. ; which is evidence of the keenness of the competition.

The following are the scores :—

	200 yds.	500 yds.	600 yds.	Grand Total
Corpl G F Lund, B V Rifles	24	24	23	71
Lieut F W English, B V Rifles	20	25	23	68
Gunnery Instr J Bedford, Royal Navy.	22	23	23	68
Vol A G Herbert, G I P R V	24	22	22	68
Lieut T M English, B V Rifles	23	23	22	68
Sergt-Major J H Downing, B V Rifles.	24	25	18	67
Lieut J F Pennock, G I P R V	23	23	19	65
Vol G M P Clyne, B V Rifles	21	21	21	63
Sergt W Fry, G I P R V	23	22	17	62
Clr-Sergt H Black, B V Rifles	20	25	16	61
Sergt-Instr T Tuffield, G I P R V	26	22	12	60
Sergt J Imrie, G I P R V	22	18	19	59
Vol J Mackesson, B B & C I R V	23	20	16	58
Sergt J E Keess, B V Rifles	22	18	18	58
Corpl A C Scott, G I P R V	20	16	20	56
Corpl J Cutler, G I P R V	21	12	20	55
Vol M T Mullen, B V Rifles	18	15	21	54
Sergt W G Nicoll, B V Rifles	20	19	15	54
Sergt H W Prescott, B V Rifles	22	17	14	53
Sergt-Major D Clay, Royal Artillery	17	16	10	43
Corpl T Thurley, B V Rifles	11	19	10	40
Band Master J Harvey, L N Lanc R.	19	20	retired	39

"Extra" Silver Spoons were fired for on the aggregate at 500 and 600 yards, the winners being :—Lieut. F. W. English, B. V. R., 48 points ; Corporal G. F. Lund, B. V. R., 47 points ; and Gunnery Instructor J. Bedford, R. N., 46 points. There being also two scores of 45 counted out. Altogether the morning shoot augurs well for the Coorla season of which this was the commencement. A Spoon Competition will be held on Wednesday next, the 15th instant, at 200 and 300 yards.

Members intending to enter for the Coorla season aggregate should enter at once, as scores made before entering will not count towards the aggregate prizes.

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY NOTIFICATIONS.

EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF M.A.

Candidates are requested to be present in the University Library on Monday, the 20th November, at 9-50 a.m., and their attendance will be required ten minutes before the commencement of each subsequent examination. Candidates are forbidden to take any books or papers into the Examination Hall.

LANGUAGES.—The paper examinations will be conducted in the following order :—Monday, 20th November, 10—1, English Language, Paper I ; and 2—5, Second Language (Sanskrit, Latin and Persian), Paper I ; Tuesday, 21st November, 10—1, English Language, Paper II ; and 2—5, Second Language (Sanskrit, Latin and Persian), Paper II ; Wednesday, 22nd November, 10—1, English Composition, and 2—5, Translation (Sanskrit, Latin and Persian) ; Thursday, 23rd November, 10—1, additional Paper for the Sujna Gokulji Zala Vedant Prize.

HISTORY AND PHILOSOPHY.—Monday, 20th November 10—1, History Paper I, and 2—5, History Paper II. Tuesday, 21st November, 10—1, Politics and Political Economy, and 2—5, Logic. Wednesday, 22nd November, 10—1, History of Greek Philosophy, and 2—5, History of Modern Philosophy.

MATHEMATICS.—Monday, 20th November, 10—1, Euclid and Geometrical Conic Sections, and 2—5, Algebra and Trigonometry. Tuesday, 21st November, 10—1, Newton's Principia and Astronomy, and 2—5, Analytical Geometry and Differential and Integral Calculus. Wednesday, 22nd November, 10—1, Statics and Dynamics, and 2—5, Hydrostatics and Optics.

NATURAL SCIENCE.—Monday, 20th November, 10—1, Zoology, Paper I ; and 2—5, Zoology, Paper II. Tuesday, 21st November, 10—1, Botany, Paper I, and 2—5, Botany, Paper II. Wednesday, 22nd November, 10—1, Animal Physiology, Paper I, and 2—5, Animal Physiology, Paper II.

The following gentlemen will conduct the examination :—The Rev. R. Scott, M.A., and R. H. Gunion, B.A., in English ; Ramkrishna Gopal Bhandarkar, M.A., Ph.D., Hon. M.R.A.S., C.I.E., and P. Peterson, MA., D.Sc. in Sanskrit ; the Rev. E. Usteri, S.J., and E. B. Raikes, M.A., in Latin ; Khan Bahadur Shamsul-Ulma Dastur Hoshang Jamasp, Ph. D., and Mohammad Jaafar Mukhlis Alikhan Mirza, Esq., in Persian ; E. Giles, M.A., and the Rev. H. Bochum, S.J., in History and Philosophy ; J. T. Hathornthwaite, M.A., and Fardunji Mancherji Dastur, M.A., in Mathematics ; Surgeon-Major K. R. Kirtikar, M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Lond.), and Adarji Mernoeji Masani, M.A., B.Sc., in Natural Science ; and Mahamahopadhyaya Rajaram Shastri bin Ganeshbhat Bodas in the additional paper for the Sujna Gokulji Zala Vedant Prize.

FIRST EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF LL.B.

Candidates are requested to be present in the Town Hall on Monday, the 20th November, at 9-50 a.m., and their attendance will be required ten minutes before the commencement of the subsequent examination. Candidates are forbidden to take any books or papers into the Examination Hall. The paper examinations will be conducted in the following order :—Monday, 20th November, 10—1, General Jurisprudence, and 2—5, Roman Law.

The following gentlemen will conduct the examination :—L. J. Robertson, Esq., and the Honourable C. H. Setalvad, B.A., LL.B.

SECOND EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF LL.B.

Candidates are requested to be present in the University Library on Monday, the 20th November, at 1-50 p.m., and their attendance will be required ten minutes before the commencement of each subsequent examination. Candidates are forbidden to take any books or papers into the Examination Hall.

The paper examinations will be conducted in the following order :—Monday, 20th November, 2—5, Succession and Family Rights, with special reference to Hindu and Mahomedan Law. Tuesday, 21st November, 10—1, the Law of Contracts, and of the Transfer and Lease of Immoveable Property ; and 2—5, Equity with special reference to the Law of Trust, Mortgages and other Securities for Money, and Specific Relief. Wednesday, 22nd November, 10—1, the Law of Torts and Crimes, and 2—5, the Law of Evidence, Civil Procedure, including Limitation and Criminal Procedure.

The following gentlemen will conduct the examination :—L. J. Robertson, Esq., N. C. Macleod, Esq., and Narayan Vishnu Gokhale, B.A., LL.B.

EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF LL.B.

Candidates are requested to be present in the University Library on Monday, the 20th November, at 9-50 a.m., and their attendance will be required ten minutes before the commencement of each subsequent examination. Candidates are forbidden to take any books or papers into the Examination Hall. The paper examinations will be conducted in the following order :—Monday, 20th November, 10—1, General Jurisprudence, and 2—5, Roman Law.

The following gentlemen will conduct the examination :—L. J. Robertson, Esq., and the Honourable C. H. Setalvad, B.A., LL.B.

SECOND EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF LL.B.

Candidates are requested to be present in the University Library on Monday, the 20th November, at 1-50 p.m., and their attendance will be required ten minutes before the commencement of each subsequent examination. Candidates are forbidden to take any books or papers into the Examination Hall.

The paper examinations will be conducted in the following order :—Monday, 20th November, 2—5, Succession and Family Rights, with special reference to Hindu and Mahomedan Law. Tuesday, 21st November, 10—1, the Law of Contracts, and of the Transfer and Lease of Immoveable Property ; and 2—5, Equity with special reference to the Law of Trust, Mortgages and other Securities for Money, and Specific Relief. Wednesday, 22nd November, 10—1, the Law of Torts and Crimes, and 2—5, the Law of Evidence, Civil Procedure, including Limitation and Criminal Procedure.

The following gentlemen will conduct the examination :—L. J. Robertson, Esq., N. C. Macleod, and Narayan Vishnu Gokhale, B.A., LL.B.

EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF L.M. & S.

Candidates are requested to be present in the University Library on Monday, the 27th November, at 9-50 a.m., and their attendance will be required ten minutes before the commencement of each subsequent examination.—Candidates are forbidden to take any books or papers into the Examination Hall. The paper examinations will be conducted in the following order :—Monday, 27th November, 10—1, Medicine and Pathology ; 2—5, Surgery, Surgical Anatomy and Ophthalmic Surgery. Tuesday, 28th November, 10—1, Midwifery and Diseases of Women and Children ; 2—5, Medical Jurisprudence and Hygiene. The Practical and Clinical Examinations will commence on days to be appointed by the Examiners.

The following gentlemen will conduct the examination :—K. N. Bahadhurji, M.D., B.S., and Surgeon-Captain L. F. Childe, M.B., in Principles and Practice of Medicine, including Pathology. Surgeon-Major D. N. Parakh, L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., and Surgeon-Major W. K. Haigh, M.B., in Principles and Practice of Surgery, including Surgical Anatomy and Ophthalmic Surgery. Brigade-Surgeon-Lieut.-Colonel J. Arnott, M.D., C.M., and Rastamji Nasarwanji Khory, L.M., M.D., in Midwifery and Diseases of Women and Children ; Kaikhosru Rastamji Vikaji, L.M., M.D., Mancherji Byramji Colah, M.D., in Medical Jurisprudence, including Practical Toxicology and Hygiene.

THE MUNGULDASS NATHUBHOY TRAVELLING FELLOWSHIP.—As the Munguldass Nathubhoy Travelling Fellowship has become vacant, the Syndicate will proceed to make another election on Friday, the 24th November. Candidates for the Fellowship must forward their applications to the Registrar on or before Friday, the 17th November, next.

UNCLAIMED LETTERS.

THE following is a list of unclaimed letters lying at the General Post Office, Bombay :—

Adams, Surg C
Allendar, Mrs J C
Abbott, E R
Allen, Mrs M
Bobbi, Bengamin
Burt, Ciecl
Buller, Mrs
Bachmann, Arnold
Burt, Mrs E H
Bruk, Mani
Bacon, Miss
Black, Mr
Brookes, Mr A
Burn, Miss
Barrett, E C
Bardekin, Mrs
Burke, Miss M
Brown, W E
Boswell, H C
Bakeley, Mrs
Cinlet, Mrs F
Cook, G H
Cooper, Mr Charles
Cleven, Mr J
Coleman, Miss C
Carleen, Mr J
Charles
Coastes, V Pro
Dunning, Arthur
Douglas, Miss Marian
Donaldson, Mrs
Dale, Mrs
Durant, Mrs H
Dickinson and Co's, Travelling Agent
Douglas, George A
Denuy, Monsieur C Docteur
Dodd, John R
D'Souza, B J
DePries, A H
Dallas, Edwards to B
Eseyer, Bomb
Fischer, Adolf
Fiechtel, Carl
Gillard, Harly
Grant, Maj V C
Glax, Marca
Ginons, Monsieur A de
Grey, Mrs L
Giovanni, Borriono
Good, J H
Hickie, Lieut A F
Harvey, Mrs
Hodges, Edward
Hanna, Major and Mrs
Holmes, E A
Hill, Thomas
Harris, Gordon
Hol. Surg-Lieut R H
Hellen, Max
Hunton, Mrs Fred
Hodgson, Mr A C
Haig, Revd A
Ilsley, H J
Issac, Miss
James, W J
Jacob, Miss A
Joptin, Mrs A
Kennedy, A B
Koptin, Mrs Christino
Kupelwieser, Leopold
Lentha, Dr J W
Lovegrove, W H
Lambert, F G
Liebert, Mrs
Meek, Revd C
Mitchell, W J
Martin, J T
Macduff, A
Montague, J D Mathers
Martin, Revd E
McDonald, A
Marton, J M
Nelsonti
Newton, Miss
Pearce
Pritchard, Finlay
Pruce, C S
Pilkington, Miss
Pion, Joseph
Penoca, D Francisco
Roberts, P W
Roe, Mrs L
Rogers, A S
Roper, Mrs E A
Reenly, Mr P
Ramdhor, R
Rosin, S
Roson, L
Samuel, F
Singer, W M, C S
Stanford, J
Sattler, Christian
Simpson, A
Sorabjee, N Kooka
Stein, Adolf
Strugnell, A C
Scott, Capt Claude
Slade, Basil
Simpson, J
Smith, Gisborne
Suanion, Mrs A
Sharpe, F S
Sandback, Miss
Smith, N
Sykes, Rod
Tabb, Miss P
Thomas, E A
Tomaso, Marchitto
Taylor, Mrs
Trevor, Mrs
Verner, T
Valintine, Miss M
Wallerstein, Major P H
Witch, P
Wilson, Alexander C
White, C M
Wardroper, Col
Warren, Thomas
Whitehouse, Lieut B
Warde, Mrs J O
Warwick and Co

MUNK'S CODLACTONE is employed in various forms of Dyspepsia, but chiefly on those presumed to depend upon Debility of the Stomach and other Diseases caused through Defective Nutrition. Rs. 1-8.—MADON, SONS and Co., Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's s s Malda, 1,251 tons, Captain John Nash, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Calcutta (24th October), with a general cargo.

THE Bombay and Persia S N Co's s s Hooseinee, 993 tons, Captain F J Raffin, arrived in harbour yesterday, from the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo, 1055 cases opium, 257 horses, and 143 deck passengers.

THE s s Elton, 1,596 tons, Captain C J Payne, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Middlesbrough (5th October), with a cargo of Railway Material and four deck passengers. The vessel is consigned to Messrs W and Graham and Co.

THE s s Asia, 2,202 tons, Captain J Laird, arrived in harbour yesterday from Glasgow and Liverpool with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Dr Fuller, Mr Fagan, Mrs McCormack, Miss McCormack, Mr Fred McCormack, Master, K McCormack, Miss D Doura, Rev E F Dowling, Mr G C Baillie, Mrs Baillie, and three deck passengers. The vessel is consigned to Messrs W and A Graham and Co.

THE s s St Giles, 2,201 tons, Captain J Fortay arrived in harbour on 8th instant, from New York (30th September), with a cargo 118,224 cases petroleum and 250 barrels lubricating oil. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Killick Nixon and Co.

THE Anchor Line s s Asia, 2,322 tons, Captain J Laird, arrived in harbour yesterday from Glasgow and Liverpool with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Dr Fuller, Mr Fagan, Mrs McCormack, Miss McCormack, Mr Fred McCormack, Master, K McCormack, Miss D Doura, Rev E F Dowling, Mr G C Baillie, Mrs Baillie, and three deck passengers. The vessel is consigned to Messrs W and A Graham and Co.

VESSELS IN DOCK.—NOVEMBER 9.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date	Agent.
B	Clan Sinclair	911	Millie	Liverpool	25-11	F Muir & Co
C	Hooseinee	993	Raffin	Not fixed		B & P S N Co
D	Naseri	850	Hughes	R. S. Ports	11-11	B&P S NCo
H&J	Avoca		Zanzibar	Not Fixed		V Ebrahim & Co
K	Kavery	583	Pikcora	Manglore	10-11	Shprd & Co
L	Satrunji	547	Ahmed	C. Mandvie	9-11	Shprd & Co
O	LaSeyne	1184	Blane	Aden	11-11	A Simoon

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
1	Rome	3022	Donell	London		P & O Co
3	Manilla	2189	Perodi	Genoa	16-11	C Barboro
4	Giava	1812	Sussini	China	12-11	C Barboro
7	Virawa	2159	Mackinlay	Mauritius	2-11	M Mackenzie
8	M. Bacquehem	2749	Wallusching	Trieste	9-11	A Lloyd

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
9	Hoseinee (s)	Raffin	Busreh, Oct 26.
	Malda (s)	Nash	Calcutta, Oct 24.
	Elton (s)	Payne	Middlesbrough, Oct 5
	Asia (s)	Laird	Liverpool, Oct 12.
	Lalpoora (s)	Stone	Calcutta, Oct 7.
	Kt. Commander (s)	Thomas	Cardiff, Oct 15.

DEPARTURES.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
9	Mq. Bacquehem (s)	Wallusching.	Trieste, &c.

The steamer Asia entered for loading yesterday for Marseilles and Liverpool.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVAL.

Nov.			
5	Clitus s	Frith	Melbourne, Oct 2.

DEPARTURES.

Nov. 5.—Steamers Pentakota, Arratoon Apcar, Frey and Lamington, and ship Lord Wolseley.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.			
2	Secundra s		Singapore.
3	Dunera s		London.

DEPARTURES.

Nov.			
3	Ravonthaler s		Calcutta.
	Secundra s		Singapore.
	Dunera s		Calcutta.
4	Clan Macalister s		London.

DAILY EXPORTS.—NOVEMBER 9.

FOR LONDON.
Rome s—17 cases chutney, M Poonjiajee and Sons.
FOR ANTWERP.
Loodiana s—4,000 cwts Mowrsood, J Fachiri.
FOR GENOA.
Manilla s—109 balos cotton, F Sauquet and Co.
FOR NAPLES.
Manilla s—100 balos cotton, Gudpum Bythell and Co.
FOR HONGKONG.
Giava s—13 cwts sharkfins, Nanjubhoy Meanee : 10 cases condiments, M M Poonjiajee ; 400 bales twist, Silas E Sassoon.

HIGH COURT.—NOVEMBER 10.

(Before the Honble Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Testamentary Suits.

10-83—Brown M—Sumain Haskel vs Sellum Balkojee and others—Wadia and G—Part heard.
13-93—Pestonjee R and K—Khanbai widow vs Amlabai widow—J C Coms.
15-53—Pestonjee R and K—Thakur Narrondas Lukhmidas and another vs Heerabai, Mathubai and J.

(Before the Honble Mr. JUSTICE PARSONS.)

For further directions on Commissioners Report.

311-91—In person (& pauper)—Roque de Souza vs Joseph de Souza and others—Nanu and H.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

379-92—Pestonjee R and K—Gocalchand Bhadarmal and another vs Keshowdeo Moolchand and another—Tyabjee and D
485-92—Tyabjee and D—Keshowdeo Moolchand and another vs Gocalchand Bhadarmal and another—Pestonjee R and K—Part heard.
446-92—Daphtary and C—Versonjee Gopal and another vs Hajee Abdool Latiff H Ebrahim—Wadia and G.
182-91—Roughton and B—Vinayekrao Dhondjee Bevalkar vs Narotam Anundjee—Payne, G and S.
437-92—Wadia and G—Cowasjee Pallonjee Pochkhanawalla vs Hormusjee Maneckjee Mody—Nanu and H.
525-92—Edgelow and G—Latiff Hassum and others vs Hajee Cassum Joosub and others—Chalk, W and S and Bicknell, M and M.
498-92—Payne, G and S—Ruttonsey Currumsey and another vs Bai Ganga and others—Little, N, F B and Payne G and S.
609-92—Bicknell, M M—Mathooradas Ramdas vs Morardas Vrijlal and others—Wadia and G.
Defended Now Long Causes.
277-93—In person—Bhalmull and others vs Sha Ookerda Poonja and others—Wadia and G.
397-93—Pestonjee R and K—Nursey Mowjee and others vs Bai Munchhabai and others—Wadia and G.
400-93—Chalk, W and S—Purshotam Narayen—Dikshit and H.
406-93—In person—Dadabhoy Cursetjee Bhandoopwalla vs Chanda Ramjee—Nanu and H.
410-93—Daphtary and C—Rehman Saheb bin Hoosein Saheb vs Shaik Ebrahimchand—M H Khan.
413-93—Balkrishna and P—Cooverjee Cowasjee Arjania vs Morarjee Khimjee—Edgelow and G.
415-93—Turner and H—Cursetjee Jehangir Khambatta and another—vs. William Crowder and another—Roughton and B.
417-93—Bicknell, M and M—Jivibai vs Walljee Pradhan and others—Chitnis, M and M.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. JUSTICE STARLING.)

For Judgment.

363-88—Craigie, L and O—Kesowjee Damodhar Jairam vs Wagjee Korejee and another—Little re, S, N and B.
210-92—Little, S, N and B—Goverdhandas Permanandas and another vs Rahim Rahimtoola—Brown and M.
190-93—Edgelow and G—Tribhowandas Ruttonjee Mody and another vs Gungadas Tricumjee and another—Bhaishunker and K.
209-93—Edgelow and G—Merwanjee Hormusjee Dubash vs Awabai and others—Payne, G and S—Thakoredas, D and C.

To speak to the Minutes of Order.

610-92—Framjee and M—Sonajee Hussajee and another vs Abajee Vagangjee and others—Payne, G and S.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Undefended New Long Causes.

401-93—Mullee and R—Manchoobai Hirachand vs Kader Fakier Mahomed and another.
407-93—Payne, G and S—Scharum Luximon vs Gaynoo Hurr Jadow.
412-93—Chalk, W and S—Hirjee Assoo and another vs Miya Mahoodeen Ebrahim Saheb Dalvi.
418-93—Nanu and H—Sorabjee Hormusjee Bottlewalla vs Pranjeewandas Cullandas.

Postponed Long Causes.

154-93—Wadia and G—Hajee Haroon Hajee Tyab vs Hajee Ally Jan Mahomed—K D Shroff.
391-93—

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—No exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

GOLD MIZPAH AND MOTTO RINGS.—A select and varied assortment of Motto Rings, in plain and ornamental designs. All of solid 18-ct. gold "Mizpah," "Forget-Me-Not," Ithar, and other Mottos, Rs. 20, 22, 25, to 35. Mizpah Rings with Diamond Centre in quite new designs Rs. 42 and 45.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Goldsmiths, Bombay and Poona.

BEST Quality 4-Fold Linen COLLARS, in all the most Fashionable Shapes. Rs. 9-12 per Doz., Cash or V. P. P.—BADHAM, PILE and Co., Ld., Bombay.

JAVA CIGARS, Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4, at Rs. 24, 14, 7 and 1-12 per 100, respectively. These Cigars are Manufactured of Selected and thoroughly Matured Java and Dindigul tobaccos, and we doubt not that they will meet with the entire approval of all who will try them.—N. B. DANTRA and Co., 23, Church Gate Street, Fort, and 34 Abdool Rhoman Street, Crawford Market, Bombay.

MICROSCOPE for SALE.—Three Objectives, practically new, in Mahogany Box. Cost Rs. 350. Will be sold cheap. No reasonable offer refused. Apply to J. PEARSE, Apollo Street.

UNRIVALLED TEAS.—Flowery Orange Pekoe, Pekoe Souchong, Imperial Breakfast Family Mixtures and other Household and Dust Teas. UNSURPASSED for PURITY and DELICACY of FLAVOUR. Fresh Consignments just received. Apply Sharp to MORTON MAJU and Co., 22, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

BEST DANISH BUTTER, per Tin, Re. 1-4. Table Salt, As. 8 per Bottle; Mustard, As. 5 per Bottle; Jam, As. 5 per Tin; Sardines, As. 5 and 3 per Tin; Anchovies in Oil, As. 14 per Bottle.—PEARSE and Co., Apollo Street, Bombay.

WANTED, a Christian or Hindu CLERK, for the Sion Leather Factory; must be well up in General Correspondence, and write a legible hand. Salary about (Rs. 40) forty per mensem. Government Pensioner preferred. Apply to ADAMJEE PEERBHOY, by letter only, Babulla Tank Road, No. 37.

WANTED, a Christian or Hindu CLERK, for the Sion Leather Factory; must understand Packing and General Supervision; legible handwriting indispensable. Salary Rs. 20 per mensem. Apply to ADAMJEE PEERBHOY, by letter only. Babulla Tank Road, No. 37.

WANTED, an ASSISTANT, European or Eurasian, for the Society's Depot. Salary Rs. 60 a month for the first year. One with previous Experience in a Book Shop preferred. Apply by letter, with Copies of Certificates, to the HONORARY SECRETARY, Bombay Tract and Book Society, Dhobi Talao, Bombay.

WANTED, a TEACHER, for the Matriculation Class. Must have good experience in Teaching. A thorough knowledge of the English language indispensable. Salary according to qualification. Maximum Rs. 100. Apply till the 18th instant to the JOINT HONSECY., Anj. Islam School, Hornby Road.

WANTED, a Thoroughly Qualified PLUMBER. He must have received his Training in England. Apply, sending Copies of certificates, to CHIEF ENGINEER, G. I. P. Railway, Victoria Terminus, Bombay.

WANTED, a COOK, for the Ward Room Officers' Mess of H. M. S. Brisk.—Apply on BOARD, between 10 and 11 A.M.

TO LET.—TOP STORIED BUNGALOW, Open to Westerly breeze, at Naigaum; four minutes' drive from both the Dadur Stations. Rent Moderate.—Apply to Dr. BATTLIWALLA, Dadur Dispensary.

OUR WOOD CARVINGS from Jeypore, Ahmedabad, Saharanpore, Nagina, Behra and Burmah, in Easels, Screens and Small Tables are a Speciality.—S. J. TELLERY and Co., Bombay.

THE "SCANDINAVIA" Cotton-Driving Belt, all Solid Woven not in plies, cheaper, stronger, and more durable than leather. Excellent Testimonials from users in this Country. Bombay Agents.—RITCHIE, STEUART and Co., Elphinstone Circle.

WORLD TYPE-WRITER, easy to learn, always ready for use in Train, on Boardship or the Office Table. Price Rs. 50, in Walnut case.—BLOOMFIELD and Co., 21, Medow Street, Bombay.

£1,766,842 NEW ASSURANCES were issued by the STANDARD in 1892, the Largest Record yet made by the Company. Apply SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

MATHERAN.—PINTO'S HOTEL.—The Ladies and Gentlemen are informed that this Cool, Comfortable and Well-known Hotel is NOW OPEN. Cuisine Unsurpassable. It is Centrally situated, near the Library, Superintendent's Office and the Churches, and not far from the Gymkhana.

RIPON HOTEL, MAHABLESHWAR.—Contains every Convenience. Under the Entire Management of the Proprietor. Visitors will do well to apply to the RIPON, before making final arrangements elsewhere.

SOLUTION of EXCHANGE PROBLEM, by Mr. VRILL. Price Re. 1; with postage Re. 1-1. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

TO HOTEL Proprietors, CLUB Secretaries, and MESS Presidents:—Fresh Arrival of Hams per s. s. Rome. Quality Guaranteed. Special Terms for Messes Clubs and Hotels. Trial Orders Solicited.—BULL and Co.' Apollo Bunder, Noted House for Hams, Bacon, and Cheese.'

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED —Comfortable PHARTON and TONGA DAWKS from POONA to MAHABLESHWAR, also from WATHAR to MAHABLESHWAR, can be obtained at reasonable rates from BURJORJEE PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier to H. E. the Governor of Bombay and Staff.

FELIX CORNAGLIA, Manufacturing Confectioner, Importer of French, English and Italian Stores and Wines, Sweets and Chocolates fresh made always ready. Cakes of every description.—63, Meadows Street, Fort.

PRINTING PAPERS, manufactured specially for Indian Markets by Messrs. John Dickinson and Co., London.

FORMS OF POWER of ATTORNEY neatly printed. Price 4 annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

THE WONDER OF THE DAY!—(400) Days going REGULATORS on weight in splendid WALNUT cases; height 5 feet; Guaranteed to keep perfect time. Price Rs. 125.—CURSETJEE COWASJEE, G. I. P. Ry. Watchmaker, 12, Medows Street.

A SELECTION of English OIL PAINTINGS will be ON VIEW, for a few Weeks only, at JOHN ROBERTS and Co.'s NEW PREMISES, No. 17, Hummum Street. An Inspection is Invited.

CARRIAGES ON HIRE.—First-Class and very Comfortable CARRIAGES of all kinds, with excellent Horses, can be had on Hire, by Day or Month, at the LIVERY STABLE of Mr. PESTONJEE EDULJEE SHROFF, Picket Road, Bombay. A Trial Solicited.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business. 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

BUYERS of Sewing Machines please demand an affirmative answer from the Seller if the Machine is manufactured by the Singer Company.—THE SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., Bombay.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly Edition.—Issued on Monday and Thursday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12 Half-yearly Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3, to Subscribers in Bombay; n the Mofussil postage extra.

THOUSANDS die by Snake-bites, but Thousands of Feverish Patients have been saved by BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE and PILLS. Surgeon-Major A. S. G. Jayakar, Civil Surgeon, Muscat, says:—"I have used Batliwala's Ague Mixture with success. Surgeon M. E. Reporter, 19th Regiment:—"I have found Batliwala's Ague Mixture very efficacious, &c., &c. C Greengrass Esq. Contractor, Tanna W. Works:—Found it of wonderful efficacy in every case. R. Crizzic, Esq. in charge Tunnels, Goilkera:—"I consider it a marvel. Mrs. Temple, Bellary:—It is a sure cure for malarious fever. P. J. Daly, Esq. Chief Guard, S. M. Railway:—It is really a dying man's Gold Drops. Send your orders to Dr. H. L. BATLIWALA, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of KEMP & Co; PHILLIPS & Co; and DANTRA & Co., at Re. 1.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a SELECTION of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS, done in VERSE after the manner of various other Great Poets by W. E. H. Price, Rs. 1-8, postage Annas 4.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS are specific for all Bilious Affections.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS cure Melancholy, sick Headaches and Costiveness.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS are a sovereign remedy for Erysipelas, Diseases of the Skin and Inflammation.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS have succeeded in working an effective cure when the other Drugs have failed.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

THE MUNGULDASS NATHUBHOY TRAVELLING FELLOWSHIP.

AS the MUNGULDASS NATHUBHOY TRAVELLING FELLOWSHIP has become Vacant, the Syndicate will proceed to make another ELECTION on FRIDAY, the 24th November. Candidates for the Fellowship must forward their applications to the Registrar on or before FRIDAY, the 17th November.

For further particulars see Notification No. 1630 in Part II, of the *Bombay Government Gazette* of the 9th instant.

By Order,

D. MACDONALD, M.D., B.Sc., C.M., University Registrar.

Bombay, 8th November, 1893.

GLARE OF THE INDIAN SUN.

THE attention of the Public is invited to our new Stock of "PICKED LENSES" of the very best manufacture, without Air-Bubbles, Water-Marks, or any other of the Flaws so common to the cheap Spectacles.

Everyone's eyes, at times, suffer from the "Glare of the Indian Sun" and the peculiarly irritating dust of this country, to remedy which the Tinted Lenses of our Spectacles are specially prepared. They are especially

NECESSARY FOR TOURISTS,

Members of the Department of the Public Works, Surveyors, Planters, the Staff of the Railways, Travellers, Soldiers on Service, and everyone employed out-doors as well as most other persons. Indeed no one, who is careful about preserving his Sight unimpaired, should be without our Glare and Dust Protectors.

IN STEEL, NICKEL, SILVER, AND GOLD FRAMES.

PRICE LISTS AND CONSULTATION FREE ON APPLICATION.

MARCKS & Co., LIMITED, OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS, BOMBAY AND POONA.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI, SURGEON DENTIST, No. 3, HORNBY ROW, Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

WALERS! WALERS!! WALERS!!!

MR. J. CAVANAGH, one of the Oldest Shippers in the Trade, begs to inform the Public of Bombay and Western India, that he has arrived in Bombay in the S. S. "TIME," with 220 First-class HORSES. Among them are a lot of Thoroughbreds, some of the well-known W. P. Horses for Commotion, and other Well-bred Horses, including Greys. Also some Well-bred Ponies, Carriage Pairs, &c., &c.

STABLES, opposite the Colaba Tramway Stables.

NIXON & Co.'s "INVALID'S PORT."

WE desire to bring this to the notice of those who require a less costly Port than is our own excellent Invalid's quality. Nixon's has more body, is very good, but not so mature and superior, nevertheless it is a Wine for Invalids and very reasonable.

Price per Dozen Rs. 24-8; Wholesale of

CUTLER, PALMER & CO. RETAIL AGENTS IN BOMBAY: BEYNON & Co., Chemists, &c.

GENERAL FAMILY PENSION FUND. (ESTABLISHED 1870.)

Accumulated Capital, in the hands of Government, 25 Lakhs.

FUNDS INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT PAPER ONLY.

OPEN TO ALL CLASSES OF CHRISTIANS.

SUBSCRIPTIONS are received at all Government Treasuries, or in the case of Government Servants can be deducted from Salary Bills.

RATES as LOW as is consistent with perfect safety. NO ENTIRE FORFEITURE after Three Years' payments.

A regular Monthly Pension secured to mother, sister, wife, children, or other near relatives.

For REPORT and RULES, etc., Apply to— SYKES & Co., SECRETARIES, 1, GRANT'S-LANE, CALCUTTA.

THACKER & CO., LD., BOMBAY, ENGRAVERS, DIE-SINKERS, RELIEF STAMPERS, COPPER-PLATE PRINTERS.

YOUR CREST OR MONOGRAM, Rs. 16.

ARTISTICALLY engraved on Steel and Embossed in Color on 2 Boxes (240 sheets) of Note Paper and 2 Boxes of Envelopes for Sixteen Rupees.

YOUR VISITING CARD.	Rs.	a.
100 Gentleman's Cards, one line with Plate	3	0
100 Ladies' Cards, one line with Plate	4	0

Other lines, such as Club, Address, and Regiment, charged Re. 1 per line extra.

CEYLON FLANNEL.

THE ELGIN MILLS, Cawnpore, keep a Stock of the above unshrinkable Flannel in plain whitegrey and various coloured patterns. Price Re. 1 per yard 29" wide. Sold in short lengths to suit constituents.

SAMPLES FREE.

HENRY HISCOCKS, BAKER AND CONFECTIONER, CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA,

HAS the best located Bakery in Bombay and supplies the principal Clubs and Hotels.

Special Cottage Loaves, 8 to the Rupee.
Superfine Loaves, 12 per Rupee.
Sweet Brown, 12 per Rupee.
Whole Meal, do. do.
Vienna Bread, made to order.
Superior Pastry Flour, 3 Annas a lb.
Bombay Flour, 1½ Anna a lb.
Decorticated Wheat (excellent for porridge), 2 Annas per lb.
Christening, Birthday, and Wedding Cakes, at moderate rates.
Up-country Orders Promptly attended to.
Entirely under English management.

N.B.—Bread supplied daily to Bandora.

HAND-BOOK OF GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,

BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on questions regarding giras, wants and other guaranteed rights with an introductory account of the settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.

To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay. The Gujerat Vernacular Society, Ahmedabad.

PRICE..... Rs. 6. Packing and Postage extra.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 9.

ALL the London Stock Exchange quotations usually wired by Reuter remained unchanged yesterday. The price of Bar Silver advanced 3-16d. per oz., say, to 32¾d.; but in New York the metal was ¼ cent cheaper, at 70¾ cents per oz.; demand Exchange having receded to the same extent, at 4·84 dollars. There were no allotments of Indian Council Bills or Wire Transfers in London yesterday. It is announced that 40 lakhs will be offered again next week. Paris quotations come unaltered.

No. 1 Club Wheat was quoted in London yesterday at 27s. 3d. per 492 lbs. cif, sellers, shipment to Dunkirk, this and-or next month; Yellow Guzerat Rapeseed at 39s. per 416 lbs cif, sellers, and Brown, at 35s. 9d., sellers, April-May shipment to Dunkirk, Market firm; and Linseed at 43s. 9d. per 416 lbs. cif, sellers, shipment this and-or next month, to Havre, Antwerp, and Dunkirk, Market quiet.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed easier last evening; Surats dull; and Arrivals steady; the day's sales having aggregated 10,000 bales, East Indians *nil*. Spot prices were still all unchanged; but American Arrivals further receded 1-16d. in all positions, the extreme quotations being 4 29-64d. for November deliveries, and 4 31-64d. for March-April. The day's Imports were 6,000 bales. The Manchester Market was quiet.

In New York, the price of ready Mid.-Uplands was 1-16 cent lower, at 8 5-16 cents per lb.; and February Futures declined 6 points, to 8·33 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports (for two days) were 104,000 bales; and the following comparison is now shown between the Arrivals this season and those for the same period in the two preceding years:—

	1893.	1892.	1891.
Tuesday's and Wednesday's Receipts	104,000	89,000	125,000
Four days' do. ...	209,000	189,000	245,000
Since 1st September.	2,007,000	1,875,000	2,710,000

Business was resumed in our local Produce Markets to-day, and a moderate quantity of Cotton was taken by the Mills; but Exporters bought only a few hundred bales. The purchases of the latter were 150 bales of ready new Pachora, at Rs. 185½; 50 new Bengals at Rs. 179; and 100 old Karanja, at Rs. 185; while the Mills took 1,150 bales in all, consisting of 100 each of new ready Julgaum, at Rs. 188-9½; and Chaligaum, at Rs. 185; and the following old stuff from stock, say, 250 each, of Sheagaum, at Rs. 181½; and Broach, at Rs. 208; 150 Julgaum, at Rs. 166; 100 each of Bhownugger, at Rs. 171: and Cadi Ginned, at Rs. 197½; and 50 each of Barsee, at Rs. 185; and Compta, at Rs. 182 per candy.

To-day's telegrams from the districts report rain at Nagpur, Oomrawuttee, Khangaum, and Barsee, in the Oomrawuttee Cotton circle, ranging from 62 cents at Oomrawuttee itself to 1½ inch at Nagpur: while at Dhulia and Julgaum, in the same circle, the weather was cloudy and unseasonable, though no rain had fallen. Delay in picking, and black leaf in first arrivals was expected at Khangaum, where the fall had been nearly 1¼ inch, and at Nagpur the crop was suffering; but from the other districts of the circle no complaints have come so far; while from the Bengal, Broach, Dhollera, and Dharwar circles, the advices continue to be of a satisfactory tenor regarding the crop.

WHEAT and SEEDS.—Very little has been done in either of these markets to-day, and the tone of the former is dull, the latter being quiet; but quotations in both are all unchanged.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	3,311	bales.
Wheat	10,100	owts.
Linseed	7,104	,,
Gingelly	16,182	,,
Poppyseed	754	,,
Groundnuts	1,541	,,
Castorseed	750	,,
Rice	2,655	,,

The Banks, and Freight, Stock, and Share markets have remained closed for the *Dewali* holidays to-day; but they will all re-open to-morrow.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 28th October, 1893, on 461 Miles open.

—	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,10,000	1,38,000	4,000	2,52,000
Or per mile of Railway	239	299	9	547
For previous 16 weeks of half-year.	13,33,619	16,70,008	44,428	30,48,055
Total for 17 weeks..	14,43,619	18,08,008	48,428	33,00,055
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	83,798	1,26,790	5,862	2,22,450
Per mile of Ry do.	195	275	13	483
Total to corresponding date do.	13,17,853	16,42,236	55,892	30,15,981

Increase for the week ..... Rs. 29,550
Do. to date ..... ,, 2,84,074

GODHRA-RUTLAM RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 28th October, 1893, on 25 Miles open.

—	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	700	400	10	1,110
Or per mile of Railway	28	16	.....	44
For previous 16 weeks of half-year.	7,987	4,120	146	12,253
Total for 17 weeks...	8,687	4,520	756	13,363
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	.....	.....	.....	.....
Per mile of Ry. do.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date do.	.....	.....	.....	.....

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

(Includes the Rajputana, Holkar, Sindhia-Neemuch, Rewari-Ferozepore and Cawnpore-Achnera State Railways. Approximate return of traffic for week ended 28th October, 1893, on 1,674·02 miles open.

—	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,24,000	2,30,000	4,000	3,58,000
Or per mile of Railway	74	138	2	214
For previous 16 weeks of half-year.	20,50,832	30,13,794	82,605	51,47,231
Total for 17 weeks..	21,74,832	32,43,794	86,605	55,05,231
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year.....	1,24,718	2,35,626	8,238	3,68,512
Per mile of Ry do.	74	141	5	220
Total to corresponding date do.	18,31,430	34,16,613	3,03,201	55,51,244

Decrease for the week..... Rs. 10,512
Do. to date..... ,, 46,013

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

(Open 1,490 Miles.)

The following is the statement of traffic for the week ending 4th November, 1893:—

	Coaching Traffic. Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic. Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total ...	1,94,822	4,31,596	7,413	6,33,428
Corresponding week last year. (open 1,490 miles ...	—	—	—	5,91,601
Increase ...				Rs. 41,827.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE OF NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BLOUNT—October 22, at Kamptee, the wife of Major C H Blount, Royal Artillery, of a son.

CALEB—November 5, at "Ashfield," Lahore, the wife of C C Caleb, M B, M S, Professor of Physiology, Medical College, of a son.

CHAMBERLAIN—November 5, at Royapuram, Madras, the wife of the Reverend Wm I Chamberlain, of a daughter.

DOUGLAS—October 30, at the Free Church Mission, Nagpur, C F, the wife of the Revd John Douglas, M A, of a son.

RICKETTS—October 28, at Bhuj, Cutch, the wife of Surgeon-Captain W S P Rickets, I M S, 17th Bombay Infantry, of a son.

ROBERTSON—November 2, at Cuddalore, the wife of Mr R Robertson, I M S, of a daughter.

TAYLOR—November 2, at Belford, Ashambor, Travancore, the wife of Hugh Taylor, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

FISHER—McCREA—November 1, at St John's Church, Roorkee, by the Rev H A Hamilton, Chaplain of Roorkee, William Frederick Derry Fisher, Indian Forest Department, eldest son of the late Revd W F Fisher, Vicar of Shalfleet, Isle of Wight, to Mary Evelyn, youngest surviving daughter of the late Rear-Admiral J D McCrea, Royal Navy.

DEATHS.

CAMPBELL—October 14, at Portobello, N B, Major Colin Campbell, late Madras Cavalry, youngest and last surviving son of the late J Campbell, of Kinloch, Perthshire.

GAYER—October 24, Shwebo, Burma, Isabella Kate, beloved wife of Arthur H Gayer, Assistant Commissioner, Burma C S, and eldest daughter of Surgeon-Colonel C McVittie, I M S, after a short illness, aged 23 years.

MAUDE—October 13, Arthur Worthington Maude, 38, late of Coconada, Madras Presidency, second son of J W Maude of Ivy Bank, Hendon-lane, Finchley, N.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1893.

THE House of Commons has the emphatic assurance that the Government are perfectly satisfied with the capacity and adequacy of our Naval forces in the Mediterranean. Sir William Harcourt will, therefore, it may be presumed, escape the heavy task of having to provide for the seventy-three additional battle-ships, which an expert writing in one of the service papers declared to be essential if the ironclads of France and Russia are to be sealed up in their ports by a force outnumbering them in the proportion of five to three. It may even become possible to postpone the realization of Lord Armstrong's plan for building inexpensive rams in sufficient numbers to supply each of our fleets with special squadrons whose sole duty it should be to keep in the background until an opportunity presents itself to ram and sink the enemy's battle-ships. The chief recommendation of these specialised rams is their cheapness; but they would not after all be very cheap. "A Late Captain of a Battleship" lost no time in pointing out that rams which are nothing else, would be in a very bad way while approaching a line of battle-ship with quick-firing guns until they get within the distance which will enable them to put salt on the enemy's tails. If they be clothed in impenetrable armour they will not be cheap; if they have not powerful engines and capacious boilers they will not be fast enough to come up with or escape from an enemy; if they are not sufficiently large to carry enough coal to enable them to go to sea with the rest of the fleet, they will be useless. Consequently the only reduction in size practicable is that which is due to their being without cannon or ammunition with which to defend themselves from the enemy's cruisers. Admiral Elliot comes to the rescue of Lord Armstrong, but his first care is to throw overboard the very basis of that distinguished engineer's proposal, that the rams will save expense. What is intended is to spend the same amount of money on vessels of a more moderate size, in the hope that in a naval battle the more numerous vessels will prevail over the less numerous. The new rams should have no armour at all, but depend for their safety on their rapidity of movement. They would bide their time until the batteries of the battle-ships have become crippled by gun-fire, and then dash in from under the lee of their own battle-ships "and put something far more subduing than salt into the bowels of those of the enemy." The gallant admiral is of opinion that these unarmoured rams—being filled with some light unsuitable substance, they would not go down with the ironclads they succeed in ramming—would come better out of the hurly-burly than the battle-ships, which after exchanging a few broadsides, would have suffered so much that the spectacle of the havoc and destruction wrought would "put an end at once to the realisation of that watchful vigilance and certainty of resistance to attack by small rams," which is relied upon by the Late Captain." Other naval authorities disapprove of rams on the ground that they will almost inevitably be involved in the destruction they create, and go to the bottom with their enemy, while a torpedo boat, which is successful in her aim, has nothing to fear from the sinking of the ship she has destroyed.

When naval experts differ who is to decide? Lord Armstrong and Sir E. Reed, two great authorities, declare that it is perilous in the extreme to put a million of money into a huge ironclad, which if rammed or torpedoed may turn turtle and go down in a few minutes with all on board. Other authorities equally eminent declare that while rival Powers go on building huge line of battle-ships it would be madness to allow them to outstrip us, and we must go on building ship for ship—each provided with rams, the use of which will be fatal alike to the rammer and the rammed. The only reasonable conclusion to come to is that the expert is really as much at sea when discussing these question as any intelligent landsman. The French are at the present moment building battle-ships exceeding in size any which we possess. Their excuse, if they deigned to make one, would undoubtedly be that the Italians have just launched a battle-ship, the Italia, which exceeds in size any ship in the French navy. There is an idea that in a great naval battle the bigger ships and the larger batteries will be the more likely to win. The experience of the great naval war at the beginning of the century gives no warrant for such a theory. The Spanish line of battle-ships were the largest afloat, and they were never as efficient or as formidable as the French line of battle-ships, which were in their time larger than the British ships that defeated them in every battle. It may be rash to venture an opinion when the most competent judges are at variance, but it seems reasonable to suppose that the fleet, which lost, say, four huge ironclads costing a million of money each, would be in a far worse case than a fleet which to bring about that result incurred the loss of six vessels costing £400,000 each. The admiral in command of the more numerous fleet could afford to run greater risks, the loss of individul battle-ships could not be of such moment to him, for he would have more to spare. However, for the time being the large vessels hold the sea. Great Britain, France, Italy, and Russia vie with each other in the building of larger and ever larger battle-ships. Germany, after studying the question very seriously, elected some four or five years ago to eschew large battle-ships and hundred ton guns, preferring smaller and more hardy cruisers and guns which can fire dozen times, while the bigger gun is cooling. Germany has in such matters the courage of her convictions, and on the whole, found her account in taking a line of her own. The Russians as a rule are content to model their fleet on British precedents so far as their maritime resources permit. The *Times'* special correspondent at Toulon furnishes some information relative to the Russian fleet, which is interesting under the circumstances of the present hour, when it is the intention to bring a large part of the Baltic fleet into the Mediterranean.

The Czar's Baltic fleet is composed of twenty-two ironclads, which are the chief strength of the Russian navy. Seven of these are still unfinished. Nine battle-ships have turrets protected by from nine to fourteen inches of armour; they are belted with armour from fourteen to sixteen inches thick. The guns, 389 in number, are all breech-loaders, varying from 12 inches to 6 inches in calibre. Besides the armoured vessels there are two deck-protected cruisers, one of which the Rynda was in Bombay harbour a few years ago. Two harbour defence vessels with ten-inch armour and high speed will be available as battle-ships in the Baltic. Including other ships—some of old date but still useful for Baltic defence—the Russians have forty armoured ships in that sea, with cruisers, corvettes, torpedo, gun vessels, transports, besides thirty-six first-class torpedo boats and forty others. This is the one fleet that can under favourable circumstances be made available at a distance from port. The Black Sea fleet is isolated and must remain so, while the Dardanelles are closed to the warships of all nations. The ironclads of that are eight, including two under construction. The six afloat are fast, heavily-armed, and particularly formidable. To these armoured vessels of the new model are to be added two which can still serve for defence; seven fast cruisers, five torpedo gun boats, a number of transports and steamers of the volunteer fleet, twenty-two first class torpedo boats and sixty others. These are the two fleets of Russia, the flotillas on the Caspian and the Siberian Coast being small and local. The fighting strength of the Russian navy, built and building is, in the battleships, seventeen; armoured cruisers and rams, thirteen; armoured coast defence ships, twenty; three armoured gun vessels; corvettes and sloops, twenty-two; merchant cruisers, eighteen; torpedo catchers, nine; gun boats, nine; first-class toreedo boat, sixty-two; and others, a hundred and six. A sufficiently formidable force, were it all united. But the Dardanelles cut off the Baltic fleet from the Black Sea and the Black Sea fleet from the Mediterranean and all other seas. The correspondent remarks on the extraordinary weakness of the Russian fleet in unarmoured cruisers; but accounts for it by the fact that in the Baltic and in the Black Sea the distance to a friendly coast and friendly ports is so short that torpedo boats can do the work of scouts. Russia's naval strength is formidable, but "the real measure of her strength so long as the Dardanelles are closed to her, is the strength of her Baltic fleet only." It should not be forgotten, adds the correspondent, that Russia's numerous coast defence vessels and torpedo boats may enable her to send abroad a much larger proportion of her sea-going force than she might care to spare if she had fewer monitors and fast torpedo boats. The true political significance of the new situation in the Mediterranean is that the temptation to endeavour to open the Dardanelles *per fas aut nefas* to the fleet now locked in will become very great when the sea-going portion of the Baltic fleet is stationed in the Mediterranean. If that revolution be accomplished it will become very necessary to reconsider the question of the adequacy of our naval strength in the Mediterranean. But sufficient for the day is the evil thereof.

THE Hon. Mr. Deakin, whose work on "Irrigated India" was the outcome of a long visit and careful study of irrigation works in this country, has much to do in the Victorian Assembly to teach his colleagues the value and utility of laying out public money for irrigation purposes. That there are many who oppose his untiring efforts for the good of his fellow-colonists was manifested at a recent meeting of the Assembly, when a discussion arose during the second reading of the Irrigation and Water-Supply Advances Bill. The object of the Bill was to divert a quarter of a million of money which originally had been borrowed for purposes of building rolling-stock, irrigation works, and water-supply purposes. There was no objection on the part of the Railway Department, for it has already more rolling stock on hand than it needs for, but several of the members failed altogether to appreciate the value of irrigation. One member went so far as to declare that the whole irrigation policy of the Government had been a huge and ghastly failure. Referring to one of the principal undertakings, the Tragowel Water Trust, the hon. member, Mr. Williams, gave it as his opinion that one-half of the channels had never seen water yet "and Mr. Deakin must know that though the money might be spent, it would never be seen again either in principal or interest." To pass the Bill would only be throwing away good money after bad, and people were weeping and wailing that ever they were persuaded to enter into obligations which they could never discharge. Mr. Deakin, in replying to the strictures of his colleague, declared that the scheme had not received a fair trial. Some people, he knew, said that the Tragowel scheme was a failure, and had used adjectives to illustrate what kind of failure it was. But the scheme carried out and given, as a whole, a fair trial, would make the fortune of the Government. Another member ridiculed Mr. Deakin's proposals, derided the people of another specified district for seeking to irrigate a country with a rainfall of thirty-two inches a year, but Mr. Deakin reminded him that the finest irrigation in the world was in the north of Italy, where the rainfall was four to six inches more than this, while in the irrigated districts in Colorado the rainfall is thirty-two inches and in India forty. Moreover, the farmers, in irrigated districts informed him that whilst the work cost them fifteen shillings an acre, it raised the value of the land by two to three pounds per acre, besides raising their incomes by means of increased profits. In his crusade against droughts and their effects Mr. Deakin has evidently undertaken a very heavy task. Experience teaches the farmer wherever irrigation schemes have been carried out that the work in a very short time pays for itself, increases the profits of agriculture and becomes a source of income to the State. But in Australia people have lost so much money by injudicious expenditure that the manifestations of distrust with which they greet every new scheme is not much to be marvelled at. People in India, however, could easily enlighten their countrymen over the sea as to the utility of irrigation and the effect it has in increasing the value of the land where it is judiciously applied. But very few of Mr. Deakin's colleagues realise why the man whose land is situated by the side of a river should help a man who tries to farm far away from water. Fortunately for Mr. Deakin and the colony the opposition to the Bill was not well organised and the House accepting Mr. Deakin's advice passed the Bill.

A PROPOS of the stowaway found a few weeks ago on an Indian trooper, an Australian correspondent, who is apparently interested in shipping, and perfectly acquainted with the ways of the class of people who seek to get free passages, contributes an interesting article on the subject to a home paper. Although there are fewer stowaways since the opening of the Suez Canal, almost every steamer that goes round the Cape of Good Hope to Australia carries two or three of these casual passengers. Occasionally a sailing ship has a stowaway, but the correspondent does not seek to encourage any landsman to stow himself away on a sailing ship as he seldom forgets or repeats his experiences. On a steamer, he says, a stowaway who wishes to go to the Cape or to Mashonaland finds himself all right, but should his idea be to get to Sydney or Melbourne he is almost certainly doomed to disappointment. Should the vessel be short-handed, and the stowaway active he may go the whole distance and earn his fare. At the same time he warns "those about to stowaway" that there is a risk of the ship being short of trimmers instead of seamen and he will have to go into the stoke-hole. The places stowaways generally select in which to hide themselves are as infinite in variety as the hiding places smugglers choose. One man, the correspondent tells of, got into a cupboard in the steamer's dispensary, and would sally forth at night ravaging ovens and kettles. Another spent three days in a sheep-pen in which were some prize rams, and was compelled to live during that time, owing to the roughness of the weather on marigolds and turnips, for the pen was not cleaned out, and he remained undiscovered. One stowaway succeeded in making the passage through the Mediterranean, the Canal, the Red Sea, and the Indian Ocean to Colombo, without being detected, for he had secreted himself in a four hundred gallon tank, and a friendly fireman carried him food and drink. As a rule however, stowaways on Indian vessels are marooned at Port Said, and find their lot very much harder than that which they endeavoured to fly from. Cases have been known in which men have been put ashore on the Canal bank, and left to find their way to either end of it at their choice. But notwithstanding the tremendous risks they undergo there will doubtless always be stowaways. The Australian correspondent goes so far as to suggest that there was probably a stowaway or two in the Ark.

THE Hon'ble Mr. Justice Jardine, Judge of her Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Bombay, has been permitted to return to duty within the period of his leave.

THE appointment of the Hon'ble Mr. M. G. Ranade, M.A., LL.B., C.I.E., to act as Judge of her Majesty's High Court of Judicature, was gazetted yesterday.

MR. A. WINGATE, C.I.E., will act as Political Agent, Savanur, during the absence of Mr. J. F. Muir, I.C.S.

MR. W. PLUNKETT, Huzur Deputy Collector and Magistrate, is appointed a Justice of the Peace.

THE Rev. F. E. D. Cobbold will officiate as Chaplain of Hyderabad (Sind) during the absence of the Rev. S. C. Shepherd.

MR. W. S. SHAW is appointed Head Clerk in the Testamentary Registrar's Office, in the High Court, Bombay.

MR. R. KNIGHT, I.C.S., has been appointed a Magistrate of the First Class in the Dharwar District.

THE Special Magistrates appointed during the Bombay riots, being no longer required, have had their appointments cancelled.

MR. C. H. JOPP, B.A., I.C.S., will act as Special Judge, under Section 54 of the Deccan Agriculturist's Relief Act 1879,

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE INDIAN TEA TRADE.

LONDON, Nov. 9.

The attempt of the leading Indian tea growers and importers to found an association for the purpose of regulating the quantities put up for auction has collapsed owing to the opposition brought to bear against the movement.

THE BARCELONA OUTRAGE.

Advices from Barcelona state that two more bombs were afterwards discovered in the Liceo Theatre. So far thirty deaths have resulted from the explosion, and eighty persons have been injured.

Numerous anarchists have been arrested on suspicion.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, Nov. 8.

The s. s. Himalaya, with the homeward Indian mails of the 4th instant, arrived here on Wednesday, at 6-30 p.m.

LORD BRASSEY AT CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 9.

Lord Brassey and party are expected to arrive in the yacht Sunbeam on the 18th instant.

ACCIDENT ON THE MADRAS RAILWAY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Nov. 9.

A serious accident occurred this morning on the Madras Railway, near Coimbatore. A train from Mettapollium ran into a landslip. Carriages were smashed, and thirty-one persons injured, and sixteen killed, including the under-guard, who was wounded, and who had been taken to the Coimbatore Hospital. No further particulars have yet reached Madras. The principal railway officials have left to-day for the scene of accident.

THE BAHA-UD-DINBHAI MADRESSA.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDABAD, Nov. 9.

The Baha-ud-dinbhai Madressa of the Anjuman-i-Islam was opened this evening by Mr. G. B. Reid, Commissioner, N.D. Prizes were distributed to boys and girls.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 8.

The Hall Line steamer Branksome Hall left here for Karachi this morning.

HONGKONG, Nov. 9.

The P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer Malwa left Hongkong this afternoon.

COLOMBO, Nov. 9.

Mail steamer Paramattah from Australia arrived.

The P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer Parramatta left Colombo for Aden, at 10 p.m, on Thursday.

The P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer Khedive left Colombo for Aden, at 6-30 a.m., on Thursday.

The P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer Clyde left Colombo for Bombay, at 1 p.m., on Thursday.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Nov. 8.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed easier. Surats dull.

Good Dhollera	3 7/8
The Manchester Market has been quiet.	
2½ per cent. Consols	98¼
3 per cent. Rentes	99
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	108
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	65 9/16
Bar Silver	32¼

THE STEEN-HUDSON PARTY.

This combination continues to attract large audiences at the Tivoli Theatre. To-morrow evening Mr. Hudson has decided to introduce once more his ever popular Minstrel Circle that has made for him his popularity with the Bombay playgoers. He will be assisted by a well-known local amateur who will perform as corner-man; Mr. Hudson himself appearing in his old position with the tambourine. Mrs. Linton will also appear to-morrow evening as the "Georgia Magnet," which created a sensation at the Alhambra Palace, London, a few seasons ago. The season of this company terminates in Bombay, on Wednesday evening next.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

NOVEMBER 9.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon-St. Vincent, perfect.
Telegrams in plain language may be accepted for Brazil.
Communication with Santa Catharina Brazil suspended.
Communication with Equador interrupted.
Route Saigon-Bangkok interrupted.
Moulmein route to Siam interrupted beyond Indian frontier.
Mail for Mauritius, Reunion and Madagascar closes at Aden, at 6 p.m. on Sunday, the 12th instant.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 9th November, 1893.

(Difference in longitude allowed for)

Via.	Latest Date. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	8	5	51 p.m.	15	43
Teheran	9	2	53 p.m.	...	11
Suez	9	3	p.m.	...	1

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay, during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., on 9th November, 1893.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	1	59	...	5
" Kurrachee	...	8	...	2
" Madras	...	20	...	1

A CORRESPONDENT writing from Fort Tuli, Mashonaland, under date of the 25th ult., says: No one knowing anything of South African native affairs was surprised when the news came of actual contact having taken place between the Chartered Company's forces and the swarthy subjects of Lo Bengula, the King of the Matabele. To some of us the surprise was that peace had been kept so long; for, however much the old King might wish to avoid any fighting with his European neighbours,—Knowing well what the ultimate result would be—he is entirely unable to stem the hot-blooded desires of his younger soldiers to wash their spears in the white men's blood, and were he to resist the unanimous wishes of his subjects, he would probably lose his throne and his life, autocrat and despot as he undoubtedly is. It is, however, fortunate for the British South Africa Company, that they have been able to stave off actual collision so long, as it has given them time to establish themselves in the country, occupying in no little strength a line of fortified positions, with two equally good bases of operations, and lines of communication easily kept open. All previous experience gained in the many native wars which have occurred during the last half-century in South Africa proves amply that in dealing with a native tribe it is not sufficient to garrison and hold your own border line, making occasional successful forays into the enemy's territory, but vigorous and sustained action must be directed against the kraals of the King and his regiments, whose women and cattle are generally sent back to their hindermost and most secure strongholds in forests or on mountains which are almost unapproachable. This latter step has already been taken by Lo Bengula and his warriors.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The new terms lately gazetted by Government with a view to encouraging capitalists at home to assist in the development of railway enterprise in India, though admitted to have some merit, are not thought likely, it appears, to assist that object materially. A clause, for instance, that specially denies the influential promoter the price of his co-operation, that co-operation being absolutely indispensable to the floating of any considerable enterprise on the London market is a fatal mistake. It is indeed a retrograde movement. Such is the opinion expressed in our private letters by the mail from correspondents in a position to write with authority.

The official returns of the foreign trade of India for the six months ending the 30th September last, have just been published. The main feature on the import side is a marked aggregate increase, amounting in value to 2¾ crores of rupees, which is distributed pretty equally over all main branches of the trade. On the export side, on the other hand, the aggregate increase is something under one crore, and the trade has been marked by violent fluctuations. Thus the wheat exports, which had been unprecedentedly large in the preceding year fell in value by over 2½ crores of rupees; opium declined by more than a crore; and cotton twist and yarn also by over a crore. These heavy losses were counterbalanced by an increase in the exports of the various kinds of seeds, rapeseed advancing by more than 2½ crores, linseed by 1½ crores and til and poppy in a less proportion. The net result was that the imports rose in the six months by about 2 crores more than the exports.

There has been a flutter among returning Anglo-Indians at home in consequence of a rumour, published in some of the papers there, that passengers for the East by the P. and O. would soon have to make their way to the Continent by the Ostend route, in consequence of a threatened rupture between the South-Eastern and Chatham and Dover Companies, who run the joint Channel Service, and a simultaneous disagreement between the P. and O. and the French Railway Companies. As a matter of fact the unpleasant alternative of a channel passage to Ostend was never seriously contemplated, though the German and Belgian authorities were anxious to afford every facility for its adoption. The proposal came in usefully, however, to assist in convincing the obstructives. The end of it all is, we believe, that the popular "club-train," as it was called, was to be discontinued as from the end of October and that thenceforth the "mail-train" for Brindisi would leave London at 8 p.m., the passengers reaching port by a slightly accelerated service just in advance of the letter-bags. Whilst those who like to do their crossing more leisurely and by daylight could start at 11 a.m., and passing a few hours at the excellent hotel at Calais, join the mail-train there.

Cawnpore may be considered fortunate in obtaining the services of a medical practitioner of very considerable professional attainments who is about to settle there on the invitation of the chief manufacturing companies, to watch over the health and surroundings of their employes. Mr. Charles A. Fuller, the gentleman referred to, is a Bachelor of Medicine of the London University, M.R.C.S., and Licentiate of the College of Physicians. He has been House Physician to Sir William Broadbent at St. Mary's Hospital, London, in charge of its Maternity Department and Obstetric Wards, and was later acting in the same capacity at the National Hospital for Epilepsy and Paralysis, practising privately besides. Mr. Fuller's adoption of a new field may mean either that India has special attractions for young rising men, or that the field at home is overcrowded, or both. In any event the Indian community gains by their coming. And this is no less true that Cawnpore at the moment enjoys the services of a very able and devoted Civil Surgeon, in the person of Dr. Armstrong.

Sir Douglas Straight is engaged in writing a play in colloboration with Mr. H. Stephenson, who has previously done something in this way, and has a fair literary reputation. Indeed retired Indians are very much to the front in the field of letters at present, and by the way, among these Mr. J. W. Sherer is about to reappear, with a three-volume novel—*Alice of the Inn*.

The yacht Sunbeam, which is bringing Lord Brassey, President of the Opium Commission to India, was spoken in the Red Sea by the s. s. City of Calcutta eighteen miles north of the Daedalus on October 20th. The Sunbeam was bound south with all sail set.

The Rangoon police, it appears, have at last awakened to the situation and have stolen a march on the thieves who have been having such a high old time lately at the expense of good citizens. The result is an advertisement of plunder recovered, the details of which speak volumes for the activity of the Rangoon thief.

The total number of deaths registered in Calcutta during the week ended 21st October was 268 against 373 and 248 in the two preceding weeks, and higher than the corresponding week of last year by 50. There were 30 deaths from cholera, against 30 and 12 in the two preceding weeks; the number is higher than the average of the past quinquennium by 7. There was one death from small-pox during the week, against nil in the previous week. There were 13 deaths from tetanus against 4 in the previous week. The mortality from fevers and bowel-complaints amounted to 107 and 29, respectively, against 117 and 35 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 29·9 per mille per annum, against 27·1, the mean of the last five years.

The Committee of the Royal Humane Society have given the silver medal to Lieutenant Cecil Pender Griffin, 1st Bengal Cavalry, for descending a well fifty feet deep at Saugor, with the assistance of his wife, and rescuing a sepoy of the 8th Bengal Infantry. There were 10 feet of water at the bottom of the well. Mr. Griffin descended hand over hand down a rope, which unfortunately proved too short; but he then dived, and by dint of great exertion and peril found the sepoy and attempted the ascent with him. He got up a considerable way with the sepoy when the rope slipped. Another was speedily obtained, with which Mr. Griffin again descended, and eventually got the poor fellow to the bank, where life was found to be extinct. The case was warmly recommended by the Earl of Kimberley.

The East Indian Railway earnings for the week ended 28th of October were Rs. 8,19,727. Corresponding week last year, Rs. 9,01,579. Decrease, Rs. 81,852. Miles open for the week ended 28th of October, 1893, 1,610. Corresponding week last year, 1,610¼. Per mile open for the week ended 28th of October, 1893, Rs. 509. Corresponding week last year, Rs. 560. Decrease, Rs. 51. Earnings from the 1st of July, 1893, to 28th of October, 1893, Rs. 1,41,95,620. From the 1st of July, 1892, to 28th of October, 1892, Rs. 1,32,38,507. Increase, Rs. 9,57,113.

The Tarkeshwar Railway earnings for the week ended 28th of October were Rs. 4,836. Corresponding week of last year, Rs. 5,889. Decrease, Rs. 1,053. Miles open for the week ended 28th of October, 1893, 22¼. Corresponding week last year, 22¼. Per mile open for the week ended 28th of October, 1893, Rs. 217. Corresponding week last year, Rs. 265. Decrease, Rs. 48. Earnings from 1st July, 1893, to 28th October, 1893, Rs. 78,385. From 1st July, 1892, to 28th October, 1892, Rs. 82,954. Decrease, Rs. 4,569.

The D.-U.-K. Railway earnings for the week ended 28th of Oct. were Rs. 21,034. Corresponding week of last year, Rs. 25,450. Decrease, Rs. 4,416. Miles open for the week ended 28th of Oct., 1893, 161-2/5. Corresponding week last year, 161-2/5. Per mile open for the week ended 28th of Oct., 1893, Rs. 130. Corresponding week last year, Rs. 158. Decrease, Rs. 28. Earnings from the 1st of July, 1893, to 28th Oct., 1893, Rs. 3,69,039. From 1st July, 1892, to 28th October, 1892. Rs. 3,26,812. Increase, Rs. 42,227.

The experiment tried by the Mysore Government of purchasing inoculated calves from Surg-Major King and reselling them after some time with a view to improve the breed of cattle in Mysore, has proved a failure, and is not to be repeated. Owing to scarcity of green fodder and water, of 200 calves purchased in July, 1891, 160 died during the eleven succeeding months, some falling a victim to venomous snakes. The total receipts on account of the sale of the remainder and the hides of the dead cattle amounted to only Rs. 99, as against an outlay and expenditure of Rs. 1,564.

The Madras Government has not yet received any communication from the Madras High Court, on the subject of increasing the jurisdiction of the City Civil Court or the appointment of a sixth High Court Judge. The High Court contemplates making such a request, we believe, but it has not yet formulated it. It is most earnestly to be hoped that the Chief Justice and his colleagues will simply insist on the appointment of a sixth Judge and leave the City Civil Court alone. A proposal to increase the jurisdiction of the latter Court would, the local paper feels sure, meet with strenuous opposition from the public of Madras. The suggestion that a Master in Equity should be appointed to relieve the High Court of petty chamber work should, it thinks, be enquired into, also the suggestion that petty appeals from the mofussil might be disposed of in some more expeditious fashion.

At Delhi a man named Abdul Razaq and three confederates, obtained goods to the value of Rs. 40,000 with which they were making off to Gwalior, when they were arrested. Two of the men were sentenced to 1½ years' imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 500 each, a third to nine months' imprisonment with Rs. 300 fine, while the fourth was acquitted.

Kourh, the head-quarters of the family domains of his Highness the Maharaja of Benares, was the scene of an interesting ceremony on Sunday afternoon, when the foundation-stone of the Kourh Dispensary, which his Highness is going to build at a cost of Rs. 8,000, was laid by his Highness, at the invitation of the principal residents, in the presence of a large and representative gathering. Mr. Winter, Deputy Superintendent, was also present. His Highness took the opportunity to express strongly his views in deprecation of the recent riots between Hindus and Musalmans in connection with the cow-killing agitation. He earnestly advised his tenants and other residents of his domains to keep clear of all such agitation, which would only end in their ruin. He also expressed his firm determination to suppress lawless behaviour with a strong hand, and to co-operate heartily with the Government in any measures that may be necessitated by any such behaviour on the part of his people. The foundation-stone was laid according to orthodox Hindu ritual, which was an interesting feature of the programme.

The Coroner of Calcutta, on Friday, held an inquiry into the circumstances attending the death of one Raja Singh, late a cloth dealer of Jorabagan. The *post mortem* examination as well as the chemical analyses showed that death was due to arsenic poisoning. The Chemical Examiner to Government said that he found only traces of arsenic. The House Surgeon of the Medical College Hospital said that the deceased was admitted into hospital on the night of the 22nd of October. The latter told him he was suffering from a pain in the stomach. He informed the witness that he had eaten some *halwa* that evening, and that one Johur Singh had given it to him to eat. Inspector Goss deposed to having searched the house of the man Johur Singh and found in a tin box, which was opened by accused, two small packets, one containing some white, and the other some yellow substance, which he made over to the Chemical Examiner, together with other packages, which he had received from the Police Surgeon. The Chemical Examiner had stated that two pockets contained one yellow and the other white arsenic. Some further evidence was recorded, and the jury, after retiring for over half an hour, returned a verdict to the effect that the deceased died from Arsenical poisoning, the poison, from the statement of the deceased, having been administered by Johur Singh.

The line taken by the new road from Baramula to Srinagar runs through many places which must be full of interest to the antiquary. Old burying grounds have always been avoided, wherever there were indications of their existence, but in some cases there were no such indications, and graves, nearly always in the vicinity of the foundations of buildings, have been cut through. In no cases have any ornaments or relics been found, but no doubt if Mr or Mrs. Theodore Bent were on the spot they would be able to fix the dates of many of these graves. As in other parts of Kashmir, (notably the lower slopes of the mountains on the northern shores of the Dal Lake, and all along the road from Srinagar to Islamabad) there are distinct indications of ancient cities of considerable extent, the houses and temples of which must have been built with cut stone carefully laid. Hindu temples, which have all suffered more or less severely at the hands of Muhammadan iconoclasts, are to be seen along the line, and will in the future, doubtless, cause many a tonga to be stopped for a few minutes, whilst the traveller examines the well carved blocks of limestone, of which they are built.

The cholera epidemic in Chadderghaut is reported to be showing but little sign of abatement. The excellent sanitary arrangements of the Health Officer have, however, succeded in confining the disease to its place of origin and the adjacent neighbourhood. Dr. Hehir has advised the authorities of the St. George's School as well as the Principal of the Nizam College to close their respective institutions for a few days in order to reduce the probability of the spreading of the contagion.

The *Deccan Budget* says:—"Immediately after the event, it was stated on authority that a searching enquiry would be instituted into the causes of the mutiny in the Hyderabad Central Jail. Where death and grievous hurt were caused to so many human beings, such an enquiry would be held in British India as a matter of course. But nothing is as yet officially known as to the appointment of any such Committee of Inquiry. Indeed, it is due to Mr. Gordon that a Committee of this kind should be appointed, with powers to summon witnesses and take evidence in open Court. If the Central Jail is replaced, as it should be, under the control of the Inspector-General of Prisons, we should probably hear no more of mutinies or other disorders therein.

In yesterday's *Government Gazette* the Educational Department publishes the draft rules which it is proposed to make in exercise of the powers conferred under Section 24 of the Bombay District Municipal Act, 1873, as amended by Section 49 (*e*) of the Bombay District Municipal Act Amendment Act, 1884, to prescribe the extent of the independent authority of Municipalities in respect of public education, and the relations of Municipalities with the Government Educational Department.

A considerable section of Society at home, to go no further, has been wont to regard with some concern, the circumstance that in a not very remote contingency the Duke of Fife's family might come to furnish a successor to the throne of England. The probability of such an occurrence need, however, no longer be considered, in the prospect of a coming event which when made generally public will be regarded as a matter for national congratulation.

The marriage of the Earl of Mountcashell and Miss Florence Cornelius, daughter of a farmer residing near Montrath, in Queen's County, took place on October 17th in St. Anne's Church, Dublin. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. A. E. Wynne, senior Curate. The noble Earl is sixty-seven years of age, the age of his bride being about twenty-six. His first wife died last year. He has has two daughters and several grandsons, but no son. He is the fifth Earl, and succeeded to the title in 1889.

A Miss Billington, a lady journalist, arrives in India next month, on behalf on the *London Graphic*. She makes a tour of two or three months, and in addition to her literary notes will send home her impressions by the medium of photographs.

MILITARY NEWS.

Colonel T. C. Manderson, Royal Engineers, is posted to the Bombay Command.

Surgn.-Lieutenant P. P. Kilkelly, M.B., has been brought on the Strength of the Bombay Medical Establishment.

Lieut.-Colonel J. Grant, Indian Staff Corps, has been granted an extension of leave for one month, on medical certificate.

Lieutenant C. Bailey, 16th Bengal Cavalry, has been appointed Assistant to the Inspector-General, Imperial Service Troops, for the ensuing cold season.

Veterinary-Captain D. C. Pallin accompanies the 16th Lancers and K. R. H. A. on their march in the disturbed districts, leaving Lucknow on the 22nd instant.

Lieutenant B. P. Ellwood, 2nd Battalion (King's Own) Yorkshire Light Infantry, is appointed a Probationer for the Indian Staff Corps in the Bombay Presidency, with effect from the 30th October 1893.

The Government of India have approved of all officers who actually took part in the operations in Burma and Lushailand between the 31st March 1889 and the 31st May 1892 being permitted to reckon such service as "War Service."

Captains M. H. S. Grover, 2nd Punjab Cavalry, and C. H. Hayes, 1st Bengal Cavalry, have been granted 12 and 9 months' leave to England, respectively; and Major A. MacW. Renny, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General for Instruction, 90 days' leave to Somaliland.

The undermentioned officers have been allowed to return to duty:—Major-General H. S. Anderson, C.B., Indian Staff Corps; Major E. C. Kellie, Indian Staff Corps; Brigade-Surgeon Lieutenant-Colonel C. W. MacRury, Indian Medical Service; and Lieut. E. G. R. Wilkins, Indian Staff Corps.

General Brackenbury made an eloquent speech, in which he spoke of the value of Colonel Pritchard's services and the loss which the Military Department will sustain by the retirement from the Post of Accountant-General. He also gracefully alluded to Mrs. Pritchard, and the loss which Simla society will suffer on her departure. Colonel Pritchard returned thanks in a felicitous speech, in which he spoke of the great assistance he had received from the officers of the Finance Branch of the Military Department. The party did not separate till nearly midnight.

The following officers of the Indian Medical Service, having, on the 2nd November and 4th November, reported their arrival from England on first appointment to the Bengal Presidency, are directed, under instructions from Army Headquarters, to proceed to the stations noted opposite their names, and report themselves to the principal Medical Officers of the districts for duty:—Surgeon-Lieutenant E. A. R. Newman to Rawalpindi; Surgeon-Lieutenant J. Gould, to Mian Mir; Surgeon-Lieutenant J. Davidson, to Meerut; and Surgeon-Lieutenant J. Melvany, to Lucknow; Surgeon-Lieutenant C. R. Stevens to Calcutta.

On Wednesday, the 1st November, General Brackenbury and the officers of the Military Department entertained Colonel and Mrs. Hurlee Pritchard at a farewell dinner at the Chale U. S. Club, Simla. The following ladies and gentlemen were present.—Colonel and Mrs. Pritchard, General Brackenbury, Sir Edwin and Miss Collen, Colonel and Mrs. King-Harman, Colonel Milley, Major and Mrs. W. R. L. Anderson, Major and the Hon'ble Mrs. Ramsden, the Hon'ble Miss Fiennes, Mrs. Douglas Gordon, Major and Mrs. Faure Field, Captain and Mrs. De Brath, Captain and Mrs. Laurence, Major Bird, Major Wilson, Captain Dallas, Lieutenant Barrow, and Lieutenant Waymouth.

Major P. A. Buckland, of the 15th Sikhs, who has been appointed to officiate as an Assistant Secretary in the Military Department pending the arrival of Captain Jones from Chilas, and during the absence of Colonel King-Harman, on furlough, is an officer of experience. Early in his career he served for a short time as A.-D.-C. to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, and he has since held the appointment of officiating Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General for Musketry, Attache in the Military Department, 1886, unpaid Attache in the Intelligence Branch, Brigade-Major, District Staff Officer, and Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General. He served in the Afghan War, 1878-79, and obtained the medal with clasp.

The following appointments are sanctioned:—2nd Dragoon Guards.—Captain V. G. Whitla to be Adjutant. Captain T. McKay, 40th Pathans, to be Assistant Recruiting Officer, Peshawur, vice Fagan. Surgeon-Colonel L. D. Spencer, to be Officiating Principal Medical Officer, Punjab Frontier Force. 16th Bengal Cavalry.—Surgeon-Lieutenant E. V. Hugo, from 20th Bengal Infantry, to the officiating medical charge of the regiment. 29th Punjab Infantry.—Captain F. M. Drury, from 2-4th Gurkhas, is attached for duty. 3rd Punjab Cavalry.—Lieutenant F. H. Goldthorp, from 4th Lancers, Hyderabad Contingent, to be Officiating Squadron Officer, on probation. 1-1st Gurkhas.—Surgeon-Major A. Duncan, from Corps of Guides, to the officiating medical charge of the battalion.

Captain A. E. Jones, of the 23rd Pioneers, who has been selected to succeed Captain S. D. Gordon as an Assistant Secretary in the Military Department of the Government of India, is an officer who has a very good record of service. He joined the 23rd Pioneers in 1876, and has served with it in the Naga Hills, in the Bolan Pass, on the Harnai Railway, in the Khojak Pass, and in the Khagan Valley. The regiment is at present at Chilas, where it is employed on the construction of the fort at that place. Captain Jones has also had a good deal of war service. He was present at the capture of the Peiwar Kotal, passage of Mungiar defile, expedition into the Khost Valley, action of Charasiab, pursuit under General Baker, operations at and round Kabul, December 1879, affair of Saidabad, march from Kabul to Kandahar, and battle of Kandahar, 1st September, 1880. His services in this campaign gained for him a medal with four clasps, and the bronze star. He also served in the Mahsud Waziri expedition, 1881, being present at the affairs at Nari Ragza and Shah Alum Ragza; in the first Miranyai expedition 1891, and in the Mainpuri expedition, 1891. Captain Jones has, moreover, passed the Staff College, and his qualified as an Interpreter in Russian. He is at present second-in-Command of the 23rd Pioneers, and will attain the rank of Major in February next.

THE GEOLOGY OF MADRAS.

It would appear, writes the local *Mail*, that some strange discoveries are about to be made public with regard to the geology of Southern India. Mr. T. H. Holland, of the Geological Survey Department, visited this Presidency some two years ago and saw things which made him believe that we have been under a complete misapprehension as to Madras geology. Since then he has been slowly verifying his suspicions, and has now laid his whole diagnosis before the Director, who, we believe, is inclined to view it as sound. This, of course, constitutes what is commonly known as a "tall order," and one that is hardly likely to be regarded with favour by Mr. Bruce Foote and other geologists who have surveyed Southern India. We believe that Mr. Holland hurried back from Madras to Calcutta the other day for the special purpose of having an interview with Mr. Bruce Foote, but what opinions were expressed by the latter we have not been able to ascertain. Besides the questions of local value a large number of questions of general scientific interest are affected by Mr. Holland's researches, and in accordance with urgent requests from some European geologists Mr. Hollaud has lately been pressing his work to a conclusion. His results, we understand, will shortly be published by the Geological Society of London. Stripped of details, the general conclusions will also be laid before the Asiatic Society, or in some other way published in India. Amongst a few rocks which are quite new to science is a type used largely in Madras for structural and ornamental purposes. It is quarried principally at Pallaveram, and forms the main mass of the Shevaroys, Nilgiris, Pulneys, Annamalais, Western Ghauts and central parts of Ceylon. The first specimen of it which came under Mr. Holland's notice was a tombstone in St. John's Churchyard in Calcutta—the tombstone of olb Job Charnock, the founder of Calcutta, who died there in 1693. Mr. Holland has had this particular kind of rock under study since the beginning of 1892. This, the most important and, because it fills a well-defined gap in the rock series, the most interesting, Mr. Holland proposes to call *Charnockite* in memory of old Job. It is described as follows:—The abundance of blue quartz, the occasional crystals of garnet, the black, and sometimes bronzy-looking, pyroxene, and the cleavage faces of the felspars are characters which are at once striking features of this rock. Under the microscope it is seen to be granitic in structure; and that it is perfectly crystalline throughout, with the orystals mutually interlocked. The following minerals can be identifid: (1) Quartz; (2) Orthoclase (microdine); (3) Plagioclase; (4) Hypostheue; (5) Garnet; and (6) Magnetite. The presence of hypostheue distinguishes the rock as the most acid or silecsous of the granitic series, pyroxite being the most basic.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR'S TOUR.

The following is the programme of his Excellency the Governor's tour in Kathiawar in November and December:—

Nov. 16—Leave Mahabaleshwar at 2-30 p.m. and arrive Wathar at 8 p.m.
Nov. 17—Leave Wathar at 2-14 a.m., and arrive Poona at 9-30 a.m.
Nov. 18—Leave Poona 0-15 a.m. arrive Bombay, Victoria Terminus Station, at 7-40 a.m., and leave Bombay by B. I. M. S. Mayo at 8 p.m.
Nov. 19—At Sea.
Nov. 20—Arrive Jamnagar at 4-30 p.m.
Nov. 21—Stop at Jamnagar.
Nov. 22—Leave Jamnagar at 7 a.m. and arrive Rajkot at 6 p.m.
Nov. 23rd, 24th, and 25th—Stop at Rajkot.
Nov. 26—Leave Rajkot at 6-45 a.m., arrive Wadhwan Junction at 12-55 noon, leave Wadhwan Junction at 3-20 p.m., and arrive Ahmedabad at 7 p.m.
Nov. 27 and 28—Stop at Ahmedabad.
Nov. 29—Leave Ahmedabad at 9-50 a.m., arrive Marwar Junction at 9-1 p.m., and leave Marwar Junction at 9-35 p.m.
Nov. 30—Arrive Jodhpore Palace at 2-13 a.m.
Dec. 1—Stop at Jodhpore.
Dec. 2—Leave Jodhpore at 11 p.m.
Dec. 3—Arrive Marwar Junction at 4-43 a.m. and leave Marwar Junction at 7-35 a.m.
Dec. 4—Arrive Bombay, Grant Road Station. Arrival official (Railway time) at 6-52 a.m.

His Excellency the Governor will be accompanied by the following Staff:—Lieutenant Colonel T. Harris, Military Secretary, S. W. Edgerley, Esq., I.C.S., Private Secretary, Surgeon-Major H. Martin, Medical Officer, and Captain C. H. Cox, Aide-de-Camp.

BELGAUM NOTES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BELGAUM, Nov. 8.

Last week was given over to sports of sorts and conditions. The Belgaum Gymkhana gave its last meeting on the 27th under Mr. Pigott's (honorary secretary) regime, and all and sundry turned out, to do honour to the occasion. An Ulta-Pulta Race was rather a novel feature of the meeting. Mr. Heyland contrived to bring in the larger reward of Rs. 10 offered to (Mr. Enthoven) the owner of the last pony, and to Mr. Marden fell the honour and glory and eight rising-value rupees for being the rider of the first pony. The Affinity Race too was run on rather new lines. The lady ran fifty yards with an egg in a spoon to her affinity, who awaited her arrival sitting on a saddleless pony, and when the exciting moment of her approach came, he, the patient affinity, took the spoon with its edible burden from her hand, and rode to the winning post. The winner, of course, being he who brought in the egg "not touched by the hand." Mr. Marden, nominated by Mrs. Dyson, was the prize-winner, Mr. Pigott coming in second best. The Ladies' Nomination Race was also won by Mr. Marden, nominated in this case by Miss Macpherson. Mr. Cooke took the Chatty Race. Sports again were on the cards on the 30th. This time under the auspices of the gallant Cheshires. On Wednesday the Sergeant's dance drew all Belgaum together, and the rest of the week was given over to cricket, badminton, and polo. I saw somewhere lately a critique on journalistic slang—*re* cricket particularly. I "freely confess" my entire inability to understand or report on the lordly game of cricket; "bowled over" is my admission when I am asked why I never give to the world the triumphs of my Little Pedlington on the field. Not one word of the jargon, apparently inseparable from the cricket or football is anything but an entirely unknown tongue to me. The cricket match on Thursday was between Belgaum and Satara, and Belgaum triumphed over her foes, not only in cricket but also in the struggle for mastery in the milder game of badminton, Mr. Marden and Mr. Lushington representing Belgaum against Mr. Down and Mr. Keilly for Satara. A monster luncheon party and the inspiriting strains of a brass band were the accompaniments to the cricket contest on Thursday.

Last Monday was to have inaugurated the re-opening of the Cantonment Gardens, for public amusement, and the massed Bands were to have discourced very sweet music, but for the sad death of Mrs. Sheringham, wife of the Commandant of the Cheshires. By a strange coincidence, when the Somerset Regiment was on the eve of its departure to Madras, their Colonel died, and their successors the Cheshires, have at a similar juncture sustained a heavy loss in their Colonel's wife. The Cantonment Gardens have so often had my ill-word, that it is quite a pleasing task to be able to change from blame to praise at last. The Fairy order has certainly used her brand of late, and reduced the exceedingly uncared for aspect of the garden plots round the Band pavilion into not only a tidy but a flourishing condition, the old tennis-court whose has been look added not a little to the general miserableness of affairs has been converted into a charming rosary, where all is bloom and beauty. A large space next to the rosary has been cleared for the massed Bands, the pavilion being too small to contain their numbers. Walks have been neatly hedged in, and a general improvement taken place everywhere. The crops of jowari, &c., have been reaped in, and I hope the gardens will now no longer be given over to market gardeners only. As I have often said, there is no room at the club for poor folks, and why should not there be some provision for their amusement. Tommy's rendezvous, out of barracks, at present, is necessarily the bazaar. There is positively not a single place of public amusement in the station. The Bands certainly do play on the polo ground, but there none but the elect dare to tread. Now and again the 7th M. I. Band has provided an attraction at the very bleak and bare bandstand on the European parade-ground, and that has been the alpha and omega of Belgaum's catering for the masses. Since my last "notes" the new battery has arrived, as well as a wing of the Royal Scotts; and very early this morning the Madras-bound wing of the Cheshires left us to the sound of martial music. All their comrades-at-arms accompanied them a little way out, rejoicing no doubt, that a shorter march, and a more salubrious climate is awaiting their own particular selves at a not far distant date.

THE FIRE AT BANDRA.

RELIEF MEETING.

The following is an account of the proceedings of the public meeting, held in the Bandra Municipal Hall, on Tuesday, when there were present: Messrs. C. E. Kane, D. I. De Monte, Tukaram Tatya, J. J. Panthaky, Allybhoy Hassum, Mahomed Gangji, R. De Silva, Jagannath Harischandra, A. M. Major, O. Meyer, Dr. J. F. Gonsalves, Mr. D. A. D'Monte, and Dr. B. A. D'Oliveira.

Proposed by Mr. Tukaram Tatya, and seconded by Mr. D. I. D'Monte, that Mr. Kane be appointed president and carried.

Then proposed by Mr. Kane, and seconded by Mr. De Monte that the meeting request the following gentlemen to sit on a committee (six to form a quorum) with power to add to their committee for the immediate relief of the homeless sufferers from the late fire in Bandra. That a subscription list be circulated to obtain funds for the above object. That the *Bombay Gazette*, *Times of India*, *Jam-e-Jamshed*, *Bombay Samachar*, and the *Bombay East Indian* newspapers be requested to give notice of this meeting with a request that they will kindly receive, acknowledge, and hand over to the committee any sums that may be collected on behalf of the Bandra Fire Relief Fund. Messrs. Kane, president, D. I. D'Monte, F. A. Little, H. W. Buckland, E. R. Smetham, Shamrao Vithal, Anandrao Ramkrishna, Gaspar Gonsalves, A. J. Bilimoria, Dadabhoy N. Davur, J. J. Panthaky, Shivram G. Mundlik, Ganpatrao Ramchandra, Bhau Raghunath, Nathoba Pandurang, Framji M. Bandorawala, D. Fernandez, J. F. Dias, Sebastian Pereira, E. A. Corke, Roger D. Silva, D. A. D'Silva, N. A. D'Abreo, Govind K. Patel, Tukaram Tatya, Jagannath Harischandra, Raghunath Makund, M. A. De Monte, D. F. D'Almeida, J. B. Fernandez, and Drs. J. F. Gonsalves, D. A. D'Monte, and B. A. D'Oliveira, and carried.

Proposed by Dr. Gonsalves, and seconded by Mr. Tukaram Tatya, that the following gentlemen may be requested to form a committee for the immediate distribution of relief to the poor homeless sufferers:—Messrs. D. I. D'Monte, chairman; J. J. Panthaky, Allybhoy Hassum, Shivram G. Mundlik, Dr. J. F. Gonsalves as members; and Messrs. Tukaram Tatya and Jagannath Harischandra, treasurer and secretary, respectively, carried.

Proposed by Dr. D. A. D'Monte, and seconded by Mr. Roger De Silva, that the best thanks of the meeting be voted to the president for kindly presiding, and carried. Mr. Kane having returned the thanks, the meeting was dissolved.

[*** We shall be glad to receive and acknowledge subscriptions.—Ed. *B. G.*]

THE MADRAS ELECTRIC TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

A general meeting of the shareholders of the Madras Electric Tramways Co. was held on Monday at the Tramways Office buildings in Armenian Street, for the purpose of electing three members to form a Local Board in connection with the Madras Electric Tramways Co. There were present only about twenty shareholders, among whom were Messrs. W. S. Gantz, R. F. Grant, James Short, the Hon. P. Rangiah Naidu, G. Subramania Iyer, M. Veeraragava Chariar, C. Yechirajulu Naidu, Dr. V. Vardappa Naidu, C. W. Thamotharam Pillay and others. There were also present the following officials of the Tramway Co.: Messrs. Chalk, Faulconer, and Salisbury.

On being unanimously voted to the chair the Hon'ble Mr. P. Rangiah Naidu called upon the secretary to read the notice convening the meeting, which was accordingly done.

The chairman then addressed the meeting and said that they were aware that at the request of some of the shareholders, Mr. W. Digby when he was here, promised to make the necessary arrangements for the formation of a Local

at the shareholders had hitherto been kept in the ark as to the standing position of the Company; and from the prospectus which was issued about two years ago shareholders had very little idea as to what the position of the Company was, and what had been done with the shareholders' money. He challenged any member to get up and say that when he asked for any information from the Company it had been given him as fully, as freely and as generously as desired. He was told that the balance-sheet was to be submitted. If these three gentlemen were elected it would give them very little idea when they saw the balance-sheet for the first time. He thought the scope for the selection of these gentlemen was very small and that the selection itself was arbitrary. In so far as the meeting was called under the articles of association he could not see why this circumscribed area of 250 shares should be drawn from which the Directors were to be chosen. The selection should be as representative as possible. There should be a member of each community on the Board. He trusted on that ground also that the meeing would consider its position and not rush rashly into what may afterwards have to be repented, just as a great many were then repenting of having taken shares in the Tramway Company.

Mr. S. Rangiah Chetty wanted to know how many shareholders were there in all and how many of them were in Madras.

Mr. J. B. Salisbury said there were 3,422 shareholders in all India, of whom 66 per cent. were in the Madras Presidency and 21 per cent. in Madras City alone.

Mr. Rangiah Chetty said when there was such a large percentage of shareholders in Madras, he did not think the present meeting big enough for the special purpose. He thought that special invitations should have been issued in the shape of letters to all. He said an adjournment was necessary.

Mr. Rangiah Naidu in putting Mr. Gantz's proposition for adjournment to that vote said that he himself could see no reason for adjourning the meeting, but he left it however to the meeting to decide the matter.

An adjournment to Friday, the 8th December, was agreed to by the majority of the shareholders. The meeting accordingly adjourned.

AN ANGLO-PORTUGUESE "INCIDENT."

Some important questions of international law have cropped up at Lisbon. Upon the arrival of the British steamvr Orcana from Buenos Ayres, the *Times'* correspondent says, the Lisbon harbour police wished to search the steamer for a Spaniard who is accused of embezzlig a large sum of money, and for whose arrest the authorithies of the Argentine Republic have offered a large reward. When the police insisted on inspecting the ship, the British Consul and the Captain of the ship politely objected to this or to the arrest of the Spaniard without instructions from the Spanish Consul at Buenos Ayres, who, it appears, had not been consulted, but they allowed the police to see those passengers who were on deck. As the police were unable to distinguish the criminal amongst those passengers the ship was allowed to leave the harbour after some hours' delay. But when the Orcana arrived at the mouth of the Tagus she was stopped by the commander of a gunboat who threatened to fire upon her, if he was not allowed to search the ship. He also stated that two large Krupp guns at the St. Julien Fort were loaded ready to fire upon the vessel if his orders were disobeyed. The commander of the gunboat then boarded the Orcana, which finally was allowed to continue her course without any further search being made than that made at Lisbon. Two days later the British steamship Tamar arrived from Brazil, and a similar demand to search that ship was met by a refusal from the British Consul and the ship's captain. After an inspection by the police of the passengers on deck without the accused Spaniard being detected, the Tamar was allowed to leave without any further molestation.

A Spaniard, supposed to be the criminal who is wanted, arrived on the French steamer Equateur with a Spanish woman, and both were arrested as they left ship and sent in a launch to go to the lazaretto. It now appears that some doubts exist as to whether the right man has been arrested, and the matter is giving rise to serious complication. The captain of the British steamer Magdalena, which arrived here from Rio de Janeiro, reported to the British Minister and Consul that a Portuguese had killed a fellow Portuguese passenger at sea, and that the murderer had been put in irons, and the captain asked for instructions. I understand that both the Miniater and the Consul were of opinion that, as the murder had been committed on a British ship at sea, the prisoner would have to go to England and and they immediately went to inform the chief of the port police of the occurrence. But this authority was not to be found, and as night was coming on the Magdalena sailed for England with the prisoner, without the Portuguese authorities having taken any steps in the matter. Notwithstanding the fact that the Orcana was nearly being sunk, and that the legality of the course adopted by the Portuguese authorities is open to grave doubt, all these cases are now causing disagreeable comments to be made upon the action of the British representatives. The Portuguese Government will undoubtedly claim the murderer if the British Government does not decide to have him tried in England. The extradition treaty between Great Britain and Portugal was approved by the Cortes this spring, but the ratifications of the treaty have not yet been exchanged between the two Governments.

AN ENCYCLOPÆDIA OF INDO-ARYAN RESEARCH.

An elaborate scheme has been started, under the impulse of Professor Buhler, to bring together the results of Indian scholarship as they stand during the last ten years of the 19th century. Professor Buhler and his friends aim at compiling "An Encyclopædia of Indo-Aryan Research," in which each of the great branches on the subject will be treated on a systematic plan and by a leading authority in that particular department of Indian learning. Their plan is to divide the work into six main sections of (1) the History of Indo-Aryan Research and (2) the Languages, (3) Literature, (4) History, (5) Religion and (6) Seculiar Sciences and Arts of India. Each section is subdivided into numerous heads, and the degree of elaboration may be realised by the arrangements contemplated for the historical section alone. It is hoped, says Sir W. Hunter in the *Times*, that the sources of Indian history, including the ancient texts, inscriptions, and coins, may be dealt with by Professors Buhler and Rahson; the geography of India by a competent scholar; the ethnography of India by Mr. Baines, whose admirable Census Report for 1891 we noticed last week; the forms of ancient government and the constitution of the clans, castes, towns, and villages by Professor Buhler; the land-tenures, agriculture, trades, banking, and handicrafts by Sir Raymend West; the law and custom of India, comprising the legal literature, civil and criminal law, usage (achara), and penance by Dr. Jolly and the political history of India from the earliest times to the Mahomedan conquest, with a much needed chapter on chronology, by Professor Buhler. Even more minutely articulated is the section dealing with the religions of India. Twelve subsections are in it arranged under the four major headings of "The Orthodox Systems," "The Path of Knowledge or Jnanamarga," "The Path of Devotion or Bhaktimarga, and "The Heterodox Systems," with distinguished scholars allotted to each. If this magnificent scheme can be carried out it will mark the commencement of a new era in the history of Indian research. Much remains to be done before its details can be definitely settled. But we trust that it will receive the cordial support of scholars in many lands, and that the liberality of the British Indian Government, if appealed to will secure that from beginning to end it is conducted in the English tongue.

The great earthquake in Peshawur, if it was fortunately not productive of serious and fatal results, was yet sufficient to create great consternation in the station. A room in the 9th Bengal Lancers' mess-house suffered a good deal, and a chimney from the bungalow of Mr. Percival, of the Northumberland Fusiliers, came down and smashed the verandah. Several houses in cantonments are reported as having large cracks in the walls, and the newest and most pucca-built have not escaped. The earth wave has evidently extended over a large area, including the Jamrud plain and Nowshera. At the latter place it was very severe, but no real damage was done. The earthquake caused the bursting of one pipe in the city main of the water-works. Several places in the city have had their roofs dislodged, and a great many houses are considerably damaged.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a Chemist and get a Bottle of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for Dysentery and Diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per Bottle.

BOMBAY SEASON REPORTS.

The following Season Reports, for the week ending 7th November, were published in yesterday's "Bombay Government Gazette":—

Karachi.—River at Kotri on 6th, 8 feet 4 inches against 7 feet 5 inches on same date last year. Harvesting of Kharif crops in progress. Preparations for rabi crops going on. Agricultural stock in good condition.

Shikarpur.—River 2 feet 7 inches against 3 feet 11 inches on same date last year. Reaping of Kharif crops continues. Rabi operation progressing. Condition of cattle good. Fodder sufficient.

Hyderabad.—Kharif crops flourishing. Kharif reaping and rabi sowing in progress. Slight damage by rats in three talukas. Agricultural stock in good condition.

Upper Sind Frontier.—Kharif harvest and rabi operations progressing.

Ahmedabad.—(For week ending 4th November 1893).—Harvesting of Bajri nearly completed. Fodder supply sufficient. Agricultural stock in good condition. Prices stationary.

Panch Mahals.—Rabi sowing nearly completed. Standing crops and agricultural stock in good condition. Fodder plentiful.

Kaira.—(For week ending 4th November 1893).—Standing crops in good condition. Reaping of bajri, rice, bavto and kodra and sowing of gram and wheat progressing in five talukas. Prospects generally good. Fodder supply sufficient. Agricultural stock in good condition.

Broach.—Sowing of wheat nearly completed. Reaping of rice and bajri finished. The diseases "Ratadioo" and "Chhasio," which had appeared in cotton crops in the Vagra taluka, are beginning to disappear. The damage done to jowari crops by the insects called "Khapedi" is decreasing; otherwise standing crops throughout the district in good condition. Prospects and probable outturn of crops good. Condition of fodder supply good and agricultural stock healthy.

Surat.—(For week ending 4th November 1893).—Standing crops in good condition. Reaping of bajri and rice and sowing of rabi crops in progress. Fodder sufficient and agricultural stock good.

Khandesh.—Rain deficient in the western part of petha Parola. Cotton picking in progress. Reaping of kharif and sowing of rabi crops almost completed. Condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock good.

Nasik.—(Except the Chandor taluka)—(For week ending 6th November 1893).—Rain very badly wanted throughout the district. Reaping of kharif and sowing of rabi crops still continue, but sowing of rabi stopped in some places in the Sinnar taluka and in almost all parts of the Kalvan taluka, except the east, for want of rain. Some wheat fields in Nasik not sown for want of rain. Condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock fair. Wheat cheaper in Dindori.

Colaba (Bombay).—Abnormal temperature nil on 1st, 5th and 7th, 1° warm on 2nd, 3rd and 4th, and 1° cool on 6th. Vapour in air normal on 1st. and 7th, and defective from 2nd to 6th. Abnormal wind from north-east on 3rd, east north-east on 4th, and from north on 7th; wind normal on all other days.

Thana.—Reaping of rice crops in progress. Condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock good.

Kalaba.—Reaping in progress. Fodder supply and agricultural stock good.

Ratnagiri.—Reaping in progress.

Poona.—Rain is still wanted throughout the district, especially in the Junnar, Indapur, Haveli and Bhimthadi talukas and in the southern part of the Sirur taluka. Standing crops doing well. Sowing of rabi crops in progress. Condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock good.

Ahmednagar.—Reaping of bajri and picking of cotton in progress. Standing crops in good condition in parts and withering in others for want of rain, which is urgently required. Sowing retarded in places for want of moisture. Damage to crops by insects reported in Sangamner taluka. Fodder sufficient. Agricultural stock good. Prices generally steady.

Sholapur.—(For week ending 4th November 1893.—Reaping of kharif crops in progress. Sowing of rabi crops nearly completed. Young rabi crops in good condition. Fodder and grass sufficient. Agricultural stock good. Slight fall in the price of jowari in the Sholapur taluka.

Satara.—Rain still wanted in Valva, Wai and Tasgaon talukas. Reaping of kharif crops completed. Rabi sowing continues. Condition of fodder and agricultural stock good.

Bijapur.—Standing crops in good condition. Sowing and weeding of rabi crops progressing. Agricultural stock good.

Belgaum.—Early crops are being reaped in some places. Sowing of late crops nearly completed. Fodder supply and agriculturalstock generally good.

Dharwar.—Standing crops good. Sowing of wheat and gram in progress and that of late jowari commenced. Reaping of early jowari in progress.

Kanara.—Below ghats early rice harvest progressing; above ghats it has commenced. Garden produce good. Agricultural stock good.

Rajkot.—Sowing of gram and wheat completed. Reaping of jowari and bajri continues.

Wadhwan.—Reaping of bajri and sowing of wheat continue. Cotton not very promising. Fodder sufficient.

Baroda.—Agricultural stock and standing crops generally good. Reaping of kharif and sowing of rabi crops in progress.

WAS JACOB GROSS A FOOL?

"I CAN'T make one of a party of thirteen," he exclaimed; "some of us will be sure to die within a week."

Thus spoke barber Jacob Gross, of Batavia, on the 12th of November last. The occasion was a dinner party. When the guests were all seated Gross noticed that there were thirteen at table. The others tried to laugh him out of his superstition, but he insisted that he would not eat as one of the company of thirteen. A fourteenth guest was therefore added to the number.

"Now we're safe," said Gross, and the festivities proceeded.

Gross boarded at a hotel in Batavia. Ten days later the hotel was burned to the ground. The next morning the body of a man was found in the ruins. It was the body of barber Gross.

Now, this is a curious thing to happen, certainly; but is it more than that? Do you believe there is anything in the common notion that thirteen is an unlucky number? or that Friday is an unlucky day of the week. As much business is done on the 13th of the month as on any other date, and on Friday as on any other week day. You wouldn't refuse to take thirteen eggs for a dozen if your grocer insisted on it, neither do you have more bad luck on Fridays than on any other day of the seven. No, no, it's all humbug and nonsense. Barber Gross's superstition had nothing under the sun to do with his death. Besides, he dined as one of *fourteen* persons, not thirteen. Don't be silly.

Understand this: Nature indulges in no senseless tricks. She kills men without hesitation for violating laws of life, but not for assembling in groups of thirteen at dinner. Here we have a man who says he was afraid to toast. Why, in Mercy's name, was he afraid to eat? Had he, too, some idle and foolish stuff in his head about bad luck? Not a bit. He'd been glad enough to have eaten in a thirteen party on Friday if the dinner would only have stayed on his stomach and digested after he got it down. But it wouldn't, and his fear grew out of that.

He says: "I had a fullness and tightness at the chest after meals, and such a dizziness would seize me that I could scarcely see. This was in the spring of 1887. I felt tired, dull, and heavy, with a sinking sensation at the stomach. My appetite was variable, and I didn't know what to eat. In fact, nothing seemed to suit me. There was a feeling of weight and pain over the eyes and at the back of my head. I became very weak, and it was with difficulty that I kept on with my work. In this way I continued for twelve months, during which time I saw a doctor, and took various medicines, but none of them did me any good, and I grew worse. In June, 1888, I read in the *Darlington Times* about a person who had been handled just as I was and had been cured by a medcine, called MOTHER SEIGEL'S Curative Syrup. On the strength of this I got a bottle from my brother, William Teasdale, grocer, Copley Lane, and began taking it. In a short time all pain left me, and I was able to eat and digest my food, and have since been well and strong. I still take the Syrup occasionally, and if I feel any signs of my old complaint, a dose or two sets me right. I am a collier, and have worked at Woodland Colliery for over ten years. If you think the publication of this letter might be of use to others, you are at liberty to make that use of it.

"Yours truly,
(Signed) "JOSEPH TEASDALE.
"Copley, Butterknowle, Durham,
"November 5th, 1891."

Now that Mr. Teasdale is cured of his ailment, indigestion and dyspepsia, he would probably not refuse an invitation to dine with twelve other nice people any day. And in such case we stand ready to guarantee that none of the party will die within a week, especially if they all take a dose of SEIGEL'S SYRUP immediately on rising from the table.

It is said that Surgeon-Captain P. Hehir, M.D. Principal Medical Officer, his Highness the Nizam's Troops, has prepared an elaborate memorandum on the opium question against the arrival of the Commission in Hyderabad. The statistics prepared by Dr. Hehir are reported to go a long way to disprove the evil effects attributed to opium when used in moderation, and establish its value as a preventative in malarial diseases.

DECISION AS TO PROVIDENT FUNDS.

In a recent issue, writes the local *Mail*, we gave particulars of a suit brought in the Madras Small Causes Court by Mr. Mascarenhas, late in the employ of Messrs. Binny and Co., through his Solicitor, Mr. Champion, for the recovery of certain money belonging to the plaintiff in the Deposit Fund of that firm, which was represented by Mr. David, of Messrs. Barclay, Morgan Orr. Mr. V. P. De Rozario, 2nd Judge, before whom the matter came up, delivered the following judgment:—

The plaintiff had been a clerk in the employ of the defendants' firm from the 22nd October 1885, to the 30th June, 1892, when he left them of his own accord having given a month's notice. He claims Rs. 96-3-11, being deductions made by the defendants from his salary from the 1st January, 1888, up to the 1st July, 1892, with interests at 4 per cent. till date of plaint. These deductions were made by virtue of certain rules framed by the defendants and called "Rules of Binny's Provident Fund." The plaintiff alleges that these rules are not legal and are not binding on him, and that even if they are held binding he is entitled to the amount claimed as he left the defendants' service with their knowledge and consent. The defendants plead that the plaintiff is not entitled to the amount claimed, as he left their service without their consent in writing.

The Provident Fund, as its rules declare, was established by the defendants' firm in 1888, for the purpose of making a provision for all permanent officers and servants connected with the firm. Subscriptions to the Fund are compulsory on all officers and servants of the firm. The Fund is formed out of and maintained by contributions from subscribers at the rate of 5 per cent. on salary, and by contributions from the firm at the rate of 100 per cent. upon all contributions of subscribers. A subscriber is required to nominate some person who upon his death or upon his retirement from the service of the firm shall receive the amount payable by the Fund on his account. A subscriber may nominate himself for the purpose of receiving the amount on his retirement, and any other person for the purpose of receiving the amount after his death. In the present case the plaintiff nominated himself and his father. Rule 10 provides that upon the death of any subscriber or upon his retirement, with the approval of the firm in writing from the service of the firm, in consequence of old age or permanent sickness, his nominee will be entitled to receive from the Fund the total amount standing to his credit. Rule 11 provides that in the case of a subscriber retiring from the service without the written consent of the firm, his nominee shall forfeit all monies which shall stand to the credit of his account with the Fund for the firm's contributions, and shall only be entitled to retain in the Fund until his death, the amount standing to his credit for and in respect of his own contributions to the Fund with interest at 4 per cent per annum. Rule 19 provides that in the event of a subscriber retiring from the firm's service without their consent in writing, the firm may nevertheless pay to the subscriber at their discretion the whole or any portion of his own contributions with interest on the same. The amount claimed by the plaintiff in this suit is the amount of his own contributions to the Fund with interest. His claim is resisted on the ground that by Rule 11 such contributions become payable only upon his death to his nominee. Mr. Champion for the plaintiff contends (1) that the Rule of the Fund are of no legal force as the Fund has not been registered under the Indian Companies Act; (2) that there is no consideration for the plaintiff's agreement to subscribe to the Fund; (3) that the transaction is against public policy; (4) that the plaintiff's consent to subscriber was not voluntary, but was induced by threat of dismissal from the defendants' service. As to the first objection the Indian Companies' Act broadly means that all commercial undertakings having the acquisition of gain as their object shall be registered. It has been held in Smith *vs.* Anderson (15 ch. D. 247) that a combination of persons forming a common fund for investment by trustees in certain securities is not an Association within Section 4 of the English Act which corresponds with the same Section of the Indian Act. It was further held in this case that neither the subscribers nor the Trustees carry on a "business" and that even if they do such business is carried on not by the Association or its members but by the Trustees. The case is analagous to the present case for the rules of the Fund (rules 5 and 18) provide that no portion of the Fund shall vest in any subscriber, and that the firm shall have the entire management of the Fund and no subscriber or nominee shall have any right to interfere herewith in any way whatsoever. The first objection therefore fails. The second objection is worth consideration. The undertaking of the firm to invest the contribution in Government Securities, to supplement them with their own contribution and pay them to the subscribers on their retirement from the service of the firm, is unquestionably a good consideration. As to the third objection I fail to see how the establishment by a firm of a Fund intended for the benefit of their servants can be said to be opposed to public policy. The last objection is that the submission of the plaintiff to the Rules of the Fund was not voluntary but was induced by threat of dismissal form the service of the firm. I have no doubt that this was so. Exhibit A shows that the plaintiff with other clerks objected to the establishment of the Fund and they were informed that subscribing to the Fund was compulsory and those who wished to withdraw might do so by giving the usual notice and leaving the office. Can the plaintiff's submission to the rules of the Fund in these circumstances be said to be the result of coercion or undue influence affording sufficient ground for setting aside the Act procured by its employment? There is no rule defining inflexibly what kind or amount of compulsion shall be sufficient ground for avoiding a transaction; the question to be decided in each case is whether the party was a free and voluntary Agent (Williams *vs.* Bailey, 35 L. J. Ch. 717) I am unable to hold that the plaintiff was not a free and voluntary agent. The threat of dismissal is not coercion for the threat was not of anything contrary to law. Undue influence according to the Contract Act is said to be employed "When a person in whom confidence is reposed by any other or who holds a real or apparent authority over that other, makes use of such confidence or authority for the purpose of obtaining an advantage over that other which but for such confidence or authority he could not have obtained." Here the defendants' object in establishing the Fund was not to secure an advantage to themselves. The fund was intended to benefit their servants and their contributions were augmented by annual donations of an equal amount by the firm. I am of opinion that the rules of the Fund are binding on the plaintiff. The only question remaining for decision is whether there is anything in these rules, preventing the plaintiff on his retirement from the defendants' service from claiming the amount deducted from his salary during his employment. The plaintiff tendered his resignation giving the usual notice and his resignation was accepted. He was given a certificate, Exhibit C, signed by the firm, which states that he was in their service from the 22nd October 1885 to 30th June 1892; that he was regular in his attendance and attentive to his work and he left of his own accord. The latter statement was obviously intended to show that he was not dismissed. This certificate, it appears to me, is sufficient to show that the plaintiff retired from the service of the firm with their written consent. The consent may have been a reluctant consent like the consent of the plaintiff in subscribing to the fund. But it was a consent nevertheless. The certificate does not in express words state that the plaintiff retired with the defendants' consent nor does it state that he retired without their consent. The absence of positive dissent must be taken as assent. The maxim is *Qui tacet non utique fatetur: sed tamen verum est cum non negare.* The rules of the fund, it must be observed, while providing for cases of retirement with the approval of the firm, in writing, through old age or permanent sickness make no provision for cases of retirement with the consent by the firm when not caused by old age or sickness. But it is a reasonable inference from Rule 11 (which provides that "in case a subscriber retires without the written consent of the firm, his contribution will not be paid to him but will be retained in the fund until his death") that if a subscriber retires with the consent in writting of the firm, he is entitled to his subscriptions—it appears to me that the words "in writing" are merely directory and not imperative, and that according to the true construction of the rules all that is required to enable a retiring servant to receive his subscription is that he should retire with the consent of the firm. Granted that a written consent is necessary and that Exhibit C. does not amount to such written consent, the plaintiff it appears to me is nevertheless entitled under rule 19 to the amount which he claims. This rule to which I have already referred provides that "in the event of a subscriber retiring from the firm's service without their consent in writing, the firm may nevertheless pay to the subscriber at their discretion, the whole or any portion of the amount of his own contribution with interest on the same." But the discretion should be sound and reasonable, and if not so used, is subject to be controlled by the Court. I am of opinion that the plaintiff having retired from the service of the firm with their consent was entitled to the exercise of the firm being exercised in his favour. In the result there will be judgment for the plaintiff for Rs 96-3-11, and costs, and attorney's fee, Rs 7.

LORD SALISBURY ON THE NAVY.

A suspicion appears to be abroad that the present Government will seek relief from its financial difficulties by having recourse again to the old policy of starving the Navy. Lord Salisbury's speech at Ormskirk on the 18th ultimo makes it quite clear that such a policy will not be acquiesced in by the Opposition:—

There is nothing, I think, in the last Administration to which I look back with so much gratification as the fact that we were able to add very largely and substantially and in an unexampled manner to the strength of the British Navy. (Cheers.) It is, as every one who considers the matter knows, vital to us. (Cheers.) It is the protection of our industry, the existence of our commerce, the safety of our shores from violation (cheers), and yet the initial expenditure is so great that it requiries a very great sense of public duty, that such as animated my colleague Mr. Goschen and induced the Chancellor of the Exchequer readily to fall in with the expenditure which is necessary for this pre-eminent and all-important object. (Cheers.) I do not wish to point the moral by speaking too much on what is going on abroad, but you cannot have heard of the combinations of fleets and of the friendly intercourse of other nations without being sensible of the fact that other nations besides yours place a high value upon the navy, and that you must never relax your efforts if you wish to be on a level with them (cheers), and it is a matter of deep sorrow that we have in the last year or two suffered terrible disasters, disasters beyond any political copsideration, on account of the terrible loss of sterling, admirable British public servants which they have involved. But this loss reminds us that in the construction of modern navies we are entering to a great extent upon a field unknown and unexplored, and we must be prepared for extra extertions, if I may use the phrase, in order to provide insurance against the surprises which the secrets of modern science may have for us in the future. (Hear, hear.) In the large addition which we were enabled to make to the Navy by the Board of Admiralty over which Lord George Hamilton presided, of coures we had to rely on the co-operation and knowledge of your representative. (Cheers.) You know, in this part of the world better than in any any other, what is the difference of doing a thing in a businesslike and in an unbusinesslike way, of doing a thing in an orderly and in a disorderly manner, and so arranging your expenditure that no time shall be lost, that no material shall be thrown away, that no set of men shall be idle while they are waiting for other men to bring the work up to the point at which they can take it up. That and the management of complicated and difficult accounts, which have baffled successive Governments, was the great task which your representative undertook, and which I think he undertook with singular success. (Cheers.) But he had an advantage which is generally denied to politicians. The usual plan is to put a man into an office which he knows nothing about. (Laghter.) By a bold departure from precedent we disregarded that practice and put Mr. Forwood into a department where his knowledge of shipping was of extreme value. (Cheers.) I only hope that his work is not lost—that the arrangements he has made are being kept up by his successors, that no fear of an adverse Budget is inducing the present Government and the present Chancellor of the Exchequer to allow the Navy to fall into the state of backwardness and confusion into which undue scruples of former finance Ministers had unfortunately plunged at. (Hear, hear.) It is a matter which we must carefully watch, for, heavy as our burdens are and difficult as are the responsibilities that we have to meet, nothing we can undertake, no sacrifice that we can be called upon to face, would be anything approaching to suffering that all classes must undergo if an enemy for 48 hours were master of the Irish Channel. (Cheers.)

These words remind me of the subject which has been alluded to in the addresses that have been read of this terrible controversy between Great Britain and a large portion of the constituencies of Ireland as to the further government of this country. (Hear, hear.) Remembering the enormous importance that it is to us that our coast should be secure from attack and that our trade lines should be protected from all hostile invasion or menace, we cannot look with indifference at the fact that if this Bill passes another hostile coast will be, so to speak, created opposite to our own, which always may be hostile, and which, if we can judge from past history and from the present inclination of popular opinion, is more likely if we are in trouble to be hostile than not. Napoleon used to say that if he could take hold of Antwerp it would be a pistol presented to the mouth of the Thames. We do not wish pistols to be presented to the mouths of the Clyde, the Mersey, and the Avon (cheers), and that, and nothing else than that, is the danger on which the misguided men who now rule us are rashly and impetuously rushing.

THE NEW DEFENCES OF FRANCE.

The Reichswehr reviews an interesting work by Mr, Eugence Tenot, chief editor of the "Gironde," on the new defences of France," giving a full description of the formidable barrier of fortifications with which France has surrounded herself, at an outlay of twenty-four millions sterling for the fortifications themselves, and a further forty millions for armament and equipment. As after the Franco-German War the French Army was not in a condition, for some time to come, to take the field against any foreign invader, France felt the necessity of blocking her frontiers by a belt of fortresses. The north eastern frontier was secured by the fortresses of Verdun, Toul, Belfort, and Epinal, between which a chain of so-called "forts d'arret," or blocking forts," was erected along the Vosges Mountains and River Meuse, so that with the exception of a gap about nineteen miles wide between Toul and Epinal, and another about twice that width between Verdun and the Belgian frontier, the whole German frontier is covered by the guns of fortifications, which are said to command all roads of access. The fortifications on this frontier alone would absorb some 60,000 men. As regards the design of the new forts, the work merely states that they are built on the polygonal system. The gaps referred to have been left intentionally as gates of sally against Germany, and are selected on sites which would place the enemy at a disadvantage. Altogether there are four fortresses, with forty-nine detached forts and thirty seven batteries and redoubts, twenty-one, "forts d'arrett," and seven further batteries on the German frontier, forming a first line of defence, behind which a second line is formed by the fortresses of Loan, Rheims, Langres, Besangon, and Lyons, with forty-one detached forts and twentytwo batteries and redoubts. To guard against a German advance through Belgium in violation of that country's neutrality, the Belgium frontier is protected by three strong fortresses, with eighteen detached forts and six batteries, and six "forts darret, besides seven old fortresses. The Swiss frontier is protected by eight "forts darret, and the Italian frontier very strongly fortified by four fortresses with twenty-two detached forts and ten batteries and redoubts, thirteen "forts d'arret," twelve batteries and other works, and two fortresses of the old style. Altogether there are 292 fortified points. Moreover, Paris is very strongly fortified and on the Atlantic coast there are the following fortified points, viz.: Calais, Havre, the naval ports of Cherbourg and Brest, Lorient, Belle Isle, the mouth of the Loire, La Rochelle, and Rochefort, with the Islands of Re and Oleron, and the mouth of the Gironde. On the Mediterranean coast besides Toulon, the harbour of Marseilles is protected by works. Our contemporary concludes with the statement that the belt of iron and stone which encloses France is bound to paralyse offensive action, which is the only one that could lead to any decisive success.

The following appointments on the Personal Staff of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, Madras Army, are gazetted:—Major R. G. Kekewich, to be Military Secretary; Captain the Hon'ble F. R. Bingham, R.A., to be Aide-de-Camp; Subadar-Major Sayyid Yakub Khan Bahadur, 27th Madras Infantry, to be Native Aide-de-Camp.

Of the penny-wise finance which regulates Indian affairs, observes the *Civil and Military Gazette*, we could hardly select a worse instance than this refusal to sanction the required increase of Forest establishment in Burma. As we showed the other day, increased expenditure in Forests has always justified itself over and over again. In Burma we have forests whose value is unequalled; but their wealth must remain undeveloped, because sanction cannot be obtained for the salaries of a few men. A Government which cannot afford to spend money is no unusual thing; but the Government of India is perhaps unique in history as a Government which is too poor to *make* money? Although the Secretary of State is the nominal authority who has refused sanction, we know perfectly well that, if there was only a financier at the head of the Finance Department, things would have been placed before the Secretary of State in such a way that he could not have dreamt of refusing sanction.

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A MINISTER OF PUBLIC AMUSEMENT.

Sir Edwin Arnold was in a most cheery and optimistic mood as President of the Birmingham and Midland Institute, declined to learn to spell "crime," "misery," "disease," and "death," and bid us all pursue our daily lives with out hearts lifted high with hope. Sir Edwin propounded as his subject some aspects of human life, based on his own experience of 35 years, from the time when he was a master in the King Edward's school in the town down to the honour of his being elected to the presidential chair. His lecture was a reasoned defence of cheerful and resolute optimism as against so much of the mournful philsophy which is prevalent and popular in our time. He roundly declared that the Birmingham artisan was better off than Heliogabalus.

What magician owned so many slaves to bring him treasures and pleasures at a wish? Steam shalll carry him wherever he would go, for a halfpenny a mile; and when he is sick, the charitable Institutions he has too often forgotten in health render him such succour as sick goddesses never got from Æsculapius, not Ulysses at the white hands of Queen Helen. Does he encounter accident? For him, as for all others, the benignant science of our time, with the hypodermic syringe or a waft of chloroform, has abolished agony; while for dignity of citizenship he may help, when election time comes, by his vote, to sustain or to shake down the noblest empire ever built by genius and valour.

It may be urged that the conceptions of human life have been narrowed down by the discoveries of science; yet, although it be now found out that the earth is only a small islet in the celestial archipelago, and that there have been long epochs of geological time during the later periods of which man has been developed out of low and primordial beginnings, the value of human existence is not thereby lessened. The story of the descent of man implies his ascent towards unimagined perfections; and the central mystery of human consciousness, as both Professor Tyndall and Dr. Burdon-Sanderson allow, has never yet been wholly explained on a purely materialistic basis.

Nor is it by any means true that the sphere of natural operation presents us only with that which is ruthless and cruel, or with a melancholy panorama of disease and sin. The world is making progress, whatever the Agnostic thinks. The average number of days of sickness in evesy decade for each man is said to be only 16. Human existence is getting longer; physical pain, owing to anæsthetics, has no longer the same power to terrify or trouble. Even crimes show a tendency to diminish, despite the fact that the population is increasing. But, if there were no other evidence to disprove the charge of cruelty against nature, it would be quite enough to refer to the wonderful instinct of motherly affection. Why should the elder buck pluck the down from her breast to make her delicate nest, at one end of the scale, and the Princess Alice, at the other, die so divinely from the kisses of her sick child, if the universe were not bound together in some sweet secret of a common life, and in the far off profits of some vast hidden partnership, as to which female parents are the semi conscious trustees?

Even if Nature gives us many spectacles which wring our hearts, it should also be remembered that, behind the visible sphere, there is always and everywhere the invisible. Nature, in some sense, hoodwinks her children; she insists that they should have the strenuous desire to live, and she secures this result by the aid of two conditions—dread of death and ignorance of the future. But, when a man is at his best, death appears to him but a little thing, and the future seems not something to be shunned, but to be welcomed with open hands. Asia, from which has been derived no small part of our religious feelings and ideas, is, in this respect, far in advance of the West. Nobody there doubts the continuity of life, or hesitates to accept the spirit of St. Paul's utterance. "The things that are seen are temporal, but the things that are not seen are eternal." Most of the customs of the East are explicable on the ground of this ever present consciousness of a great span of life which existed before we were born, and will continue after we die. India, indeed, could never have invented the locomotive or the Gatling gun, but it has a fixed and immovable faith in the unseen and unknown. It is the present existence which India regards as the illusion, and in the Oriental view, death is personified by no harsh lineaments, but is invariably gentle and kind. Walt Whitman is, in this respect, at the level of of the highest metaphysical Eastern thought, and, if anyone desires to banish the evil taste of pessimism from his lips, he cannot do better than read a page or two from the American poet's "Leaves of Grass," full of such passages as:—

Whatever happens to anybody it will turn to beautiful results.

And nothing can happen more beautiful than death. There are, in point of fact, three secrets of contentment and harmony with the cosmic process—faith in its purpose, work its service, and fixed good will towards all its creatures. Nor is there a better spell to secure the end of all human creatures' happiness than fellow feeling, kindliness, benevolence.

"To what point, then," said Sir Edwin in conclusion have I ventured to lead you? To this! I say to my age, *Sursum Corda!* (Lift up your hearts.) I say that it seems time for enlightened minds to lay aside misdoubt regarding the continuty of individual life, as wholly contrary to the balance of evidence; to taste the easy pleasure of trust in the cosmic process, as gradually justifying itself; to become partners in the objects of that process by active, earnest, rejoicing good will to all that live, and so to pass at last out of the rudimentary stage where fear and incertitude have been necessary and natural. My humble contention is that, having now such ever-augmented glimpses of the wisdom and beingnity of the cosmic process we ought all to begin henceforth to import into life a quite new delight, an entirely fresh solace, a very much happier comradeship and confidence. If Epictetus, the lame Phrygian slave, could cry, 'Lead me, Zeus and Necessity! Whithersoever ye ordain; I will follow,' an enlightened Englishman to-day might, I think, repeat—at once with the largest freedom of the philosopher and with the lowliest simplicity of the child neither attaching himself to any special dogmas nor detaching himself from the Eternal Love, which is the last and largest and greatest name for God—those words that fold the wings of the soul and stay the beatings of the heart. 'Thy will be done!'"—*Westminster Budget.*

An international contest of a unique character is anticipated with considerable interest in America. On the New York Central line, at a spot where four parallel roads run for ten miles on the straight, will shortly come off the locomotive engine race for £200. The entries are four, each engine is by a different builder and of a different class, and, of course, has a record of performance in the past. The English engine "Empress," has done over 95 miles an hour. The Pennsylvania engine, "Columbia," has done 95 also. The New Jersey Central engine, No. 385, has beaten both these with a record of 98, but the first favourite in this race is naturally the New York Central engine No. 999, which has accomplished 102 miles an hour. The odds are in favour of 999 first passing the winning-post, barring accidents.

The Czarewitch scandal has departed to the limbs of other scandals, says a sporting correspondent; the excellent Buchanan's horses are in the private sale list, and we are disputing as to what might, could, or should, win the Cambridgeshire. It is a tough battle, for scarcely half-a-dozen men agree about a horse, and prophets and special commissioners are as divided as the poles. A good deal depends on whether that French race last Sunday won by Callistrate was a true one. In it Buccaneer, who had won a remarkable trial at Newmarket you will remember in the first October week, in which he had made Lady Rosebery and Dornraschen lie down, was badly beaten, so badly that all who know what a good horse he is could only account for it by the fact of his being amiss. He had rather a bad passage across, and the heavy ground was against him. From the way in which Callistrate beat him, the former must be a very good horse, but (there is always a but) how do we know that Buccaneer was Buccaneer, the same horse that had made Lady Rosebery and Dornraschen stand still a fortnight before? Mr. Waring, his present owner, (he gave 5,500 guineas for him at Lord Rosslyn's sale), believes he was upset by the sea voyage, which is very probable, but unfortunately not a thing of knowledge. We can only conjecture, and every sportsman worthy of the name is inclined to make excuses for a good horse.

Holloway's Pills and Ointment.—Travellers to and from distant climes would do well to bear in mind that these changes and the altered diet and surroundings of their lives entail manifold risks to health. Occasions are sure to arise in which they will need a remedy such as these renowned Pills and Ointment

PURE PERSONALITIES.

WITH reference to the reservation of the Montgomeryshire county seat for Mr. Gladstone, in case of his defeat in Midlothian, it would be interesting to know what the sitting member, Mr. Stuart Rendel, thinks of this "arrangement," to which "Mr. Gladstone is not an active party." Mr. Rendel once said, "A day with Mr. Gladstone is a Liberal education." Self-renunciation appears to be part of the "curriculum," unless, indeed, Mr. Gladstone is to be relied on to read into the "arrangement to which he is not an active party," provisions for Mr. Rendel's future comfort in the House of Peers or elsewhere.

English Nonconformity could hardly have had a better representative at the opening of Manchester College than the venerable Dr. Martineau, who delivered the address at the Communion Service. His great age—he was born in 1805—and deep learning mark him out as one of the most striking figures of our time, and the services he has rendered to philosophical speculation will not be readily forgotten. His presence was particularly appropriate, as he was appointed Principal of Manchester New College, London, in 1869.

It will be heard with very great satisfaction that the alarming reports as to the health of Mr. Herbert Spencer, which originated in a Manchester paper, are without foundation. Mr. Spencer, as is well known, has been more or less of an invalid for some years; but there has been no accession of ill health. Practically he is much the same as he has been for some time past, sometimes being able to go out, and sometimes able to write, and on intervening days unable to do anything. The statement is also inaccurate that Mr. Spencer is still at Brighton, he being, as a matter of fact, on a visit to London.

Dr. Leander Jameson, the Administrator of Mashonaland, and director of the expedition which is now being made against the Matabele, was, as we learn from the British Medical Journal, a distinguished student of University College, London; where he took the degrees of M. B. and B. S. with honours in 1875, and M.D. in 1877. In the College Hospital, after holding the positions of house physician and house surgeon, he became resident medical officer; abandoning this to start in practice in Kimberley. After some years there, he attracted the attention of Mr. Cecil Rhodes, who offered him the post of Administrator of Mashonaland, a position for which he has so far proved himself eminently qualified.

The new City Marshal, Sir Simeon Henry Lechmere Stuart, is the seventh Baronet of that name, and is of ancient lineage. The family descended from Andrew Steward, great uncle of Robert I., King of Scotland. His son, John Stuart, who settled in England, was in the train of James I. on his voyage to France and was detained prisoner with him in 1406. He was subseqently knighted at a tournament by Henry IV. The first and second Baronets each held the office of Chamberlain of the Exchequer; and the second and third Baronets successively sat in Parliament as the representatives of Hampshire. In 1829, on the death of his grandfather, the last Earl of Carhampton, the fifth Baronet was offered a fresh patent by George IV. which, however, he he did not accept. The present Baronet is the representative of the Earldom of Carhampton and the Barony of Waltham, which is also extinct. He was educated at Magdalen College, Oxford, and has held commission in the Army as Lieutenant in the 5th Dragoon Guards, and in the Duke of Wellington's West Riding Regiment.

Gounod must have left a considerable fortune, judging from the profits which many of his works produced. For example, it is said "Faust" was bought outright by the publisher for £400, but it soon brought in no less than £40,000, and it continues to make large receipts. To the credit of the publisher, be it added, he shared the profits with the composer, although by his treaty he was not bound to do so.

The Russian visit to Paris appears to have been fruitful in touching incidents. One reported by the Gaulois deserves to be noted. It took place at the Cercle des Deux Mondes where the French journalists gave a banquet to their Russian confreres. Colonel Second, a military writer, addressing a Russian officer present, congratulated him on the decoration of St. George which he wore on his breast and added, "It is an honour bestowed only on the brave." To which the Russian replied. "I have been wounded on the field of battle several times; I have always fought for my country; but my greatest happiness will be to fight for France." The two officers, overcome by their feelings, threw themselves into each others arms, and kissed.

Mr. Joseph Gutteridge, in appreciation of whose book Mr Gladstone has just written a letter, is a Coventry weaver, an intelligent man now far advanced in years, whose books "Lights and Shadows of an Artisan's Life, has brought him into much public notice. Mr. Gutteridge is one of the type often found among the older workers in English industries which have a Continental origin; he is an intelligent man, and possesses in his cottage, in one of the most thickly-populated districts of Coventry, a museum that it is hoped to acquire for the locality. He has for many years been elected by the City Council a member of the Free Library Committee.

It appears that Mr Gilberts discovery of the new Savoy "prima denna" Miss Nancy M'Intosh, was quite accidental. He met her at a dinner party at Mr. Henschel's, and heard her sing in the evening. The result was an invitation to sing before Sir Arthur Sullivan, with a view to an engagement in the new opera. Miss M'Intosh accepted the invitation, and the composer was so well satisfied that the lady—who had never been on the stage before—was engaged to creat the leading soprano role in the "Utopia, Limited."

By the abolition of the "Lion Sermon," which has been regularly preached in the Church of St. Katherine Cree for two and a-half centuries, the City will lose what has served to keep in remembrance a curious story. Sir Richard Guyer, a seventeenth century Lord Mayor, was once travelling with a caravan in Arabia—so the story runs—when he was attacked by a lion. He fell upon his knees and vowed to devote his life to charity if spared from the lion's jaws. The lion, thereupon turned tail; and in pursunce of the vow thus made, the "Lion Sermon has been regularly preached on Pro videntail Mercy. It was delivered last night for the last time; and the legacy will be devoted in future to other uses.

The "Westminster Gazette" states that Dr Playfair who went to Bucharest to attend on the the Princess of Rounmania on the occasion of her confinement received a fee of £2,200. Dr Playfair it seems was present at the birth of the Princefs Marie hersalf, eighteen yerrs ago.

M. Paul Du Chaillu in his new book reproduces a characteristic letter by Mr. Gladstone on the connection between Scandinavia and Britain. The Prime Minister writes:—"I am a man of Scotch blood only, half highland and half lowland, near the border," and mentions "a branch of my family settled in Scandinavia in the first half. I think of the seventeenth century." Proceeding, he states that among Scandinavians "I have felt something like a cry of nature from within asserting credibly or otherwise my nearness to them.

There are plenty of good stories afloat about Emeritus Professor John Stuart Blackie, but a new one has just come to light. He had been speaking in Edinburgh on the subject of Home Rule for Scotland, and on visiting a local publisher the next morning he asked him what he thought of the speech. His candid friend told him it was a great mistake for a man in his position to appear at such a meeting and make an exhibition of himself. The Professor quickly disappeared, slamming the door after him. There was a short pause, and presently the Scottish G.O.M. returned and said, "Do you know,—,my wife says the very same thing as you."

The report that an effort will be made to deprive Mr. McCarthy of the leadership of the Irish party at the earliest possible moment has (says the London correspondent of the Dundee Advertiser) some foundation in fact. Mr, McCarthy was chosen to succeed Mr. Parnell at a time when it was thought that his career and character would be more acceptable to English rulers than those of more militant members of the party. At present, however, when the Redmondites are carrying on open warfare against the Nationalists, and when serious divisions threaten the harmony of the latter, it is felt that a stronger man than Mr. McCarthy is necessary. Mr. Arthur O'Conner, whose name is mentioned as Mr. McCarthy's successor, might make a very good leader in ordinary times, but he would be liable to become a tool in the hands of the more ambitions member of the party.

The Hon. George Waldegrave Lesile, who was chairman of an agricultural inquiry at Cupar said in reference to the malt tax that two years ago he had had a conversation with the great Prince Bismarck, whom he had the honour of knowing. The Prince invited him into his room at Frankfort, and at half-past ten a knock came to the door, and in marched a greet tall orderly, with a great bock of beer, which the Prince proceeded gradually to drink and then asked him (the Chairman) if he would like one too. (Laughter.) He thankfully took it—(renewed laughter)—and the Prince told him that he had raised the standard of his nation by providing that they should always have good beer. He said that in England and Scotland they ought to adopt the law which he (the Prince) had enacted for his country. In his country, he said, no beer was allowed to be made except from malt and hops. (Hear, hear, and applause). For those who were found out adulterating, the first offence was five marks, equal to 5s.; for the second offence, 100 marks equal to £5 and for the third offence six months' imprisonment. (Applause.)

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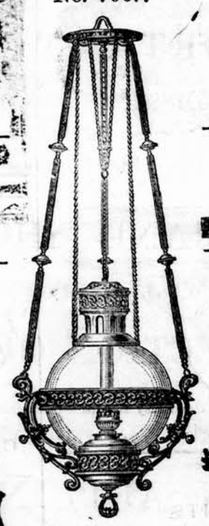

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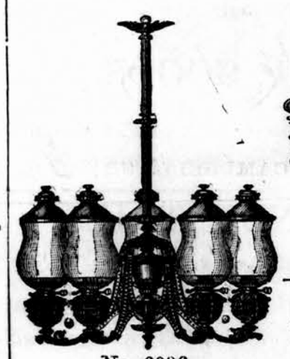

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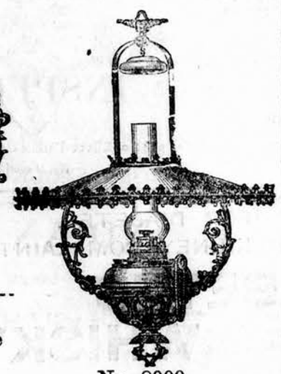

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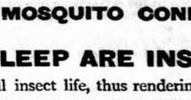

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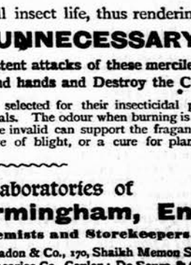

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